

Guideline for Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Internal Complaints



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Guideline for Prevention, Prohibition and
Redressal Internal Complaint

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Preamble:

The AKS University, Satna has been established and has committed itself to provide a congenial and conducive atmosphere in which students, teachers and non-teaching staff can work together in an environment free of violence, harassment, exploitation, and intimidation. This includes all forms of gender violence, sexual harassment, and discrimination on the basis of gender. Every member is expected to be aware of the commitment to the right to freedom of expression and association, it strongly supports gender equality and opposes any form of gender discrimination and violence.

The Supreme Court of India, in a landmark judgment in August 1997 (*Vishaka & others vs. the State of Rajasthan & others*) stated that every instance of sexual harassment is a violation of "Fundamental Rights" under Articles 14, 15, and 21 of the Constitution of India, and amounts to a violation of the "Right to Freedom" under Article 19 (1)(g). The Supreme Court further reiterated that sexual harassment "is a violation of the fundamental right to gender equality and the right to life and liberty".

Based on these, the University, to which the college is made it mandatory to adhere to the following.

1. An anti – sexual harassment cell to be made functional with at least two senior women faculty on the committee
2. An anti – sexual harassment policy to be adopted and publicized
3. An affidavit to be submitted by each college declaring that such a policy is adopted and the anti – sexual harassment cell is operative.

The Supreme Court judgment of 1997 makes it obligatory for every employer and other responsible persons to follow the guidelines laid down by the Court and to evolve a specific policy to combat sexual harassment in the workplace. Educational institutions under the ambit of Bengaluru City University are bound by the same directive. Following this, the AKS University, being committed to uphold the Constitutional mandate ensuring the above mentioned human rights, adopted the following policy.



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Declaration of Policy. –

AKS University , shall value the dignity of every individual, enhance the development of its human resources, guarantee full respect for human rights, ensures the full enforcement of “Fundamental Rights” under articles 14, 15, 19(1) (g) and 21 of the Constitution of India , and uphold the dignity of workers, employees, applicants for employment, students or those undergoing training, instruction or education. Towards this end, all forms of sexual harassment in the employment, education or training environment are hereby declared unlawful. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act 2013 is implemented in its entirety by AKS University.

Objectives of the Policy

1. To fulfil the directive of the Supreme Court, the sexual harassment of women at workplace Act 2013 and the AKS University in respect of implementing a policy against sexual harassment in the institution.
2. To evolve a mechanism for the prevention and redressal of sexual harassment cases and other acts of gender based violence in the institution.
3. To ensure the implementation of the policy in letter and spirit through proper reporting of the complaints and their follow-up procedures.
4. To provide an environment free of gender-based discrimination.
5. To ensure equal access of all facilities and participation in activities of the college.
6. To create a secure physical and social environment which will deter acts of sexual harassment.

To promote a social and psychological environment that will raise awareness about sexual harassment in its various forms.



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Definition of Sexual Harassment

For this purpose, sexual harassment includes such unwelcome sexually determined behaviour (whether directly or by implication) as:

1. **Physical contact and advances;**
2. **A demand or request for sexual favours;**
3. **Sexually coloured remarks;**
4. **Showing pornography;**
5. **Any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature**

Where any of these acts is committed in circumstances where-under the victim of such conduct has a reasonable apprehension that in relation to the victim's employment or enrollment in the institution whether she is drawing salary, or honorarium or otherwise, such conduct can be humiliating and may constitute a health and safety problem. It is discriminatory for instance when the woman has reasonable grounds to believe that her objection would disadvantage her in connection with her employment or work or studentship including recruiting or promotion or academics when it creates a hostile work environment. Adverse consequences might be visited if the victim does not consent to the conduct in question or raises any objection thereto.

Jurisdiction

The rules and regulations outlined in this policy shall be applicable to all complaints of sexual harassment made:

1. By a member of the institution against any other member irrespective of whether the harassment is alleged to have taken place within or outside the campus.
2. By an outsider against a member of the college or by a member of the college against an outsider if the sexual harassment is alleged to have taken place within the campus.
3. By a member of the college against an outsider if the sexual harassment is alleged to have taken place outside the campus.

In such cases the Committee shall recommend that the University authorities initiate action by making a complaint with the appropriate authority. Further, the committee will actively assist and provide available resources to the complainant in pursuing the complaint.



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Composition of the Anti-Internal Harassment Committee

1. The Committee shall be headed by a senior woman faculty of the AKS University and shall be designated as the “**Presiding Officer** ”
2. One lady member from a Non Government Organisation of Satna area.
3. The committee shall have four senior women teaching faculty as members.
4. The committee shall have minimum five male member, out of which one should be rank of Dean. All the members are nominated by the Vice Chancellor of AKS University, Satna.
5. The committee shall include, minimum four girl students of various semester as member.

Powers of the Committee

1. The Committee shall have the power to summon witnesses and call for documents or any information from any employee/student.
2. If the Committee has reason to believe that an employee/student is capable of furnishing relevant documents or information, it may direct such person to produce such documents or information by serving a notice in writing on that person, summoning the person, or calling for such documents or information at such place and within such time as may be specified in the written notice.
3. Where any relevant document or information is recorded or stored by means of a mechanical, electronic or other device, the Committee shall have the power to direct that the same be produced, or that a clear reproduction in writing of the same be produced.
4. Upon production of documents / information called for by it, the Committee shall have the power to (i) make copies of such documents / information or extracts there from; or (ii) retain such documents / information for such period as may be deemed necessary for purposes of the proceedings before it.
5. The Committee shall have the power to issue interim directions to / with regard to any person participating in the proceedings before it.
6. The Committee shall have the power to recommend the action to be taken against any person found guilty of (a) sexually harassing the complainant; (b) retaliating against / victimizing the complainant or any other person before it; and (c) making false charges of sexual harassment against the accused person.

Functions of the Committee

1. Preventive steps.

It will be the endeavour of the committee :



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- i. To facilitate a safe environment that is free of sexual harassment;
- ii. To promote behaviours that create an atmosphere that ensures gender equality and equal opportunities

2. Remedial steps.

- i. To ensure that the mechanism for registering complaints is safe, accessible and sensitive.
- ii. To take cognizance of complaints about sexual harassment, conduct enquiries, provide assistance and redressal to the victims, recommend penalties and take action against the harasser, if necessary.
- iii. To advise the competent authority to issue warnings or take the help of the law to stop the harasser, if the complainant consents.
- iv. To seek medical, police and legal intervention with the consent of the complainant.
- v. To make arrangements for appropriate psychological, emotional and physical support (in form of counselling, security and other assistance) to the victim if so desires.

Procedure to be Followed by the Committee

- i. The Committee shall meet as and when any complaint is received by it. Complaint may be received by any member of the committee.
- ii. The Committee may direct the complainant to prepare and submit a detailed statement of incidents if the written complaint lacks exactness and required particulars, within a period of two (2) days from such direction or such other time period that the Committee may decide.
- iii. The Committee shall direct the accused employee(s)/student(s) to prepare and submit a written response to the complaint / allegations within a period of four (4) days from such direction or such other time period as the Committee may decide.
- iv. Each party shall be provided with a copy of the written statement(s) submitted by the other.
- v. The Committee shall conduct the proceedings in accordance with the principles of natural justice. It shall allow both parties reasonable opportunity of presenting their case. However, should the accused choose not to participate in the proceedings, the Committee shall continue *ex parte*.
- vi. The Committee shall allow both parties to produce relevant documents and witnesses to support their case. Documents produced by either party shall be affixed with that party's signature to certify the document as original / true copy.



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- vii. The party against whom the document / witness is produced shall be entitled to challenge / cross-examine the same.
- viii. The Committee shall sit on a day-to-day basis to record and consider the evidence produced by both parties.
- ix. As far as practicable, all proceedings of the Committee shall take place in the presence of both parties.
- x. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be prepared and duly signed by the members of the Committee.
- xi. The Committee shall make all endeavour to complete its proceedings within a period of fifteen (15) days from the date of receipt of complaint.
- xii. The Committee shall record its findings in writing supported with reasons and shall forward the same with its recommendations, to the Principal/Management, within a period of five (5) days from completion of the proceedings before it. In case the Committee finds that the facts disclose the commission of a criminal offence by the accused person, this shall be specifically mentioned in the Committee's report.
- xiii. If, in the course of the proceedings before it, the Committee is satisfied that *a prima facie* case of sexual harassment is made out against the accused employee(s)/student and that there is any chance of the recurrence of any such action, or that it is required to do so in the interests of justice, it may, on the request of the complainant or otherwise, disciplinary action could be initiated in the form of:-
 - a) Warning
 - b) Written apology
 - c) Bond of good behaviour
 - d) Adverse remarks in the confidential report
 - e) Debarring from supervisory duties
 - f) Denial of membership of statutory bodies
 - g) Denial of re-employment/re - admission
 - h) Stopping of increments / promotion/denying admission ticket
 - i) Reverting, demotion
 - j) Suspension
 - k) Dismissal
 - l) Any other relevant mechanism



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If, in the course of the proceedings before it, the Committee is satisfied that any person has retaliated against / victimized the complainant or any person assisting the complainant as a result of the complaint having been made or such assistance having been offered, the Committee shall report the same in writing, to the Vice Chancellor of AKS University, with reasons and with recommendations of the action to be taken against such person.

If, at the culmination of the proceedings before it, the Committee is satisfied that the complainant has knowingly brought false charges of sexual harassment against any person, it shall report the same in writing to the Vice Chancellor of AKS University, with reasons and with recommendations of the action to be taken against such person.

Annual Report

The Chairperson of the Committee will prepare an Annual Report at the end of each academic year, giving a full account of the activities of the Committee during the year gone by and submit to the University management.

References :

1. University Grant Commission (prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment of woman employees and students in higher education) regulation 2015, No F.91-1/2013 (TFGS) notification 2 may 2016 , New Delhi.
2. Rules governing the functioning of the internal complaints committee constituted by the university under the university grants commission (prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment of women employees and students in higher education institutions) regulations, 2015.
3. POSH Act and University grants commission regulations 2015
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मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय

(विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग)

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 2 मई, 2016

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थानों में महिला कर्मचारियों एवं छात्रों के लैंगिक उत्पीड़न के निराकरण, निषेध एवं इसमें सुधार) विनियम 2015

मि. सं. 91-1/2013 (टी. एफ. जी. एस.—विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम 1956 (1956 का 3) जिसे उक्त अधिनियम के अनुच्छेद 20 के उप-अनुच्छेद (1) से संयुक्त रूप से पढ़ा जाए उस अधिनियम 26 के अनुच्छेद (1) की धारा (जी) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों के क्रियान्वयन अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग एतद्द्वारा निम्न विनियम निर्मित कर रहा है, नामतः :-

1. लघु शीर्ष, अनुप्रयोग एवं समारम्भ:- (1) ये विनियम विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थानों में महिला कर्मचारियों एवं छात्रों के लैंगिक उत्पीड़न के निराकरण, निषेध एवं इसमें सुधार) विनियम, 2015 कहलाएंगे।
 - (2) ये विनियम भारत वर्ष में सभी उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थानों पर लागू होंगे।
 - (3) सरकारी राजपत्र में उनके प्रकाशन की तिथि से वे लागू माने जाएंगे।
2. परिभाषाएँ:- इन विनियमों में-बशर्त विषयवस्तु के अन्तर्गत कुछ अन्यथा जरूरी है:-
 - (अ) "पीड़ित महिला" से अर्थ है किसी भी आयु वर्ग की एक ऐसी महिला-चाहे वह रोजगार में है या नहीं, किसी कार्य स्थल में कथित तौर से प्रतिवादी द्वारा कोई लैंगिक प्रताड़ना के कार्य का शिकार बनी है;
 - (ब) "अधिनियम" से अर्थ है कार्य स्थल में महिलाओं का लैंगिक उत्पीड़न (निराकरण, निषेध एवं समाधान) अधिनियम, 2013 (2013 का 14);
 - (स) "परिसर" का अर्थ उस स्थान अथवा भूमि से है जहाँ पर उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान तथा इसकी संबद्ध संस्थागत सुविधाएँ जैसे पुस्तकालय, प्रयोगशालाएँ, लेक्चर हॉल, आवास, हॉल, शौचालय, छात्र केन्द्र, छात्रावास, भोजन कक्षों, स्टेडियम, वाहन पड़ाव स्थल, उपवनों जैसे स्थल तथा अन्य कुछ सुविधाएँ जैसे स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, कैंटीन, बैंक पटल इत्यादि स्थित हैं तथा जिसमें छात्रों द्वारा उच्चशिक्षा के छात्र के रूप में दौरा किया जाता हो-जिस में वह परिवहन शामिल है जो उन्हें उस संस्थान से आने जाने के लिए, उस संस्थान के अलावा क्षेत्रीय भ्रमण हेतु

संस्थान पर, अध्ययनों, अध्ययन भ्रमण, सैर-सपाटे के लिए, लघु-अवधि वाली नियुक्तियों के लिए, शिविरों के लिए उपयोग किए जा रहे स्थानों, सांस्कृतिक समारोहों, खेलकूद आयोजनों एवं ऐसी ही अन्य गतिविधियों जिनमें कोई व्यक्ति एक कर्मचारी अथवा उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान के एक छात्र के रूप में भाग ले रहा है—यह समस्त उस परिसर में सम्मिलित हैं;

(डी) "आयोग" का अर्थ है विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग जो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम 1956 (1956 का 3) के अनुच्छेद 4 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित है;

(ई) "आवृत्त व्यक्तियों" से अर्थ उन व्यक्तियों से है जो एक सुरक्षित गतिविधि में कार्यरत हैं जैसे कि किसी लैंगिक उत्पीड़न की शिकायत को दायर करना—अथवा वे ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति से घनिष्ठ रूप से सम्बद्ध हैं जो सुरक्षित गतिविधि में कार्यरत है तथा ऐसा व्यक्ति एक कर्मचारी हो सकता है अथवा उस पीड़ित व्यक्ति का एक कर्मचारी हो सकता है अथवा एक साथी छात्र अथवा अभिभावक हो सकता है;

(एफ) "कर्मचारी" का अर्थ, उस व्यक्ति से है जिसे अधिनियम में परिभाषित किया गया है तथा इसमें इन विनियमों की दृष्टि से प्रशिक्षार्थी, शिक्षार्थी अथवा वे अन्य जिस नाम से भी जाने जाते हैं। आन्तरिक अध्ययन में लग्न छात्र, स्वयंसेवक, अध्यापन-सहायक शोध-सहायक चाहे वे रोजगार में हैं अथवा नहीं, तथा क्षेत्रीय अध्ययन में, परियोजनाओं लघु-स्तर के भ्रमण अथवा शिविरों में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों से है;

(जी) "कार्यकारी प्राधिकारी" से अर्थ है उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान के प्रमुख कार्यकारी प्राधिकारी, चाहे जिस नाम से वे जाने जाते हों— तथा जिस संस्थान में उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान का सामान्य प्रशासन सम्मिलित है। सार्वजनिक रूप से निधि प्राप्त संस्थानों के लिए, कार्यकारी प्राधिकारी से अर्थ है अनुशासनात्मक प्राधिकारी जैसा कि केन्द्रीय नागरिक सेवायें (वर्गीकरण, नियन्त्रण एवं अपील) नियम तथा इसके समतुल्य नियमों में दर्शाया गया है;

(एच) "उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान" (एचई.आई.) से अर्थ है—एक विश्वविद्यालय जो अनुच्छेद 2 की धारा (जे) के अन्तर्गत अर्थों के अनुसार है, ऐसा एक महाविद्यालय जो अनुच्छेद 12 (ए) के उप-अनुच्छेद (1) की धारा (बी) के अर्थ के अनुसार है तथा एक ऐसा संस्थान जो मानित विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम 1956 (1956 का 3) के अनुच्छेद 3 के अन्तर्गत है;

(आई) "आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति" (आई.सी.सी.) (इन्टरनल कम्लेन्ट्स कमिटी) से अर्थ है इन विनियमों के विनियम 4 के उप-विनियम (1) के अर्थ के अनुसार उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान द्वारा गठित की जाने वाली आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति से है। यदि पहले से ही समान उद्देश्य वाला कोई निकाय सक्रिय है, (जैसे कि लैंगिक संवेदीकरण समिति जो लैंगिक उत्पीड़न संबंधी विवाद देखेगी (जी.एस.सी.ए.एस.एच.) ऐसे निकाय को आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति (आईसीसी) के रूप में पुनर्गठित किया जाना चाहिए;

बशर्ते, बाद वाले मामले में उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान ऐसा सुनिश्चित करेगा कि इन विनियमों के अन्तर्गत आन्तरिक शिकायत केन्द्र के लिए ऐसे एक निकाय का गठन आवश्यक है। बशर्ते कि ऐसा निकाय इन विनियमों के प्रावधानों द्वारा बाध्य होगा;

(जे) "संरक्षित गतिविधि" में ऐसी एक परम्परा, के प्रति तर्कपूर्ण विरोध शामिल है, जिसके बारे में ऐसा माना जाता है कि अपनी तरफ से अथवा कुछ दूसरे लोगों की तरफ से लैंगिक उत्पीड़न संबंधी कानूनों का उल्लंघन उस परम्परा के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है— जैसे कि लैंगिक उत्पीड़न मामलों की कार्रवाई में भागीदारी करना, किसी भी आन्तरिक जांच पड़ताल में अथवा कथित लैंगिक उत्पीड़न मामलों में सहयोग करना अथवा किसी बाहरी एजेंसी द्वारा की जा रही जाँच पड़ताल में अथवा किसी मुकदमें में बतौर गवाह मौजूद रहना;

(के) "लैंगिक उत्पीड़न" का अर्थ है—

(i) ऐसा एक अनचाहा आचरण जिसमें छिपे रूप में लैंगिक भावनाएँ जो प्रत्यक्ष भी हो जाती हैं अथवा जो भावनाएँ अत्यन्त मजबूत होती, नीचतायुक्त होती हैं, अपमानजनक होती हैं अथवा एक प्रतिकूल और धमकी भरा वातावरण पैदा करती हैं अथवा वास्तविक अथवा धमकी भरे परिणामों द्वारा अधीनता की ओर प्रेरित करने वाली होती हैं तथा ऐसी भावनाओं में निम्नलिखित अवांछित काम या व्यवहारों में कोई भी एक या उससे अधिक या वे समस्त व्यवहार शामिल हैं (चाहे सीधे तौर से या छिपे तौर से) नामतः—

(अ) लैंगिक भावना से युक्त कोई भी अप्रिय शारीरिक, मौखिक अथवा गैर मौखिक के अतिरिक्त कोई आचरण

(ब) लैंगिक अनुग्रह या अनुरोध करना

(स) लैंगिकतायुक्त टिप्पणी करना

- (ड) शारीरिक रूप से संबंध बनाना अथवा पास बने रहने की कोशिश करना
- (ई) अश्लील साहित्य दिखाना
- (ii) निम्न परिस्थितियों में से किसी एक में (अथवा इससे अधिक एक या सभी में) यदि ऐसा पाया जाता है अथवा वह ऐसे किसी बर्ताव के बारे में है या उससे संबंधित है जिसमें व्यापक रूप से या छिपे रूप में लैंगिक संकेत छिपे हैं—
- (अ) छिपे तौर से या प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अधिमान्य व्यवहार देने का वायदा जो लैंगिक समर्थन के एवज में है;
- (ब) कार्य के निष्पादन में छिपे रूप से या सीधे तौर से रुकावट डालने की धमकी;
- (स) संबद्ध व्यक्ति के वर्तमान अथवा उसके भविष्य के प्रति छिपे तौर से या सीधे तौर से धमकी देकर;
- (द) एक दहशत भरा हिंसात्मक या द्वेषपूर्ण वातावरण पैदा करके;
- (ई) ऐसा व्यवहार करना जो कि संबद्ध व्यक्ति के स्वास्थ्य उसकी सुरक्षा, प्रतिष्ठा अथवा उसकी शारीरिक दृढ़ता को दुष्प्रभावित करने वाला है;
- (एल) "छात्र" शब्द का अर्थ उस व्यक्ति के लिए है जिसे विधिवत प्रवेश मिला हुआ है, जो नियमित रूप से या दूर शिक्षा विधि से एक उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान में, एक अध्ययन पाठ्यक्रम का अनुसरण कर रहा है जिसमें लघु अवधि प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम भी शामिल हः
- बशर्ते, ऐसे किसी छात्र के साथ यदि कोई लैंगिक उत्पीड़न की घटना होती है जो उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान परिसर में प्रवेश पाने की प्रक्रिया में है— यद्यपि वह प्रवेश प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है तो इन विनियमों के आधार पर उस छात्र को उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान का छात्र माना जाएगा:
- बशर्ते एक ऐसा छात्र जो किसी उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान में प्रवेश प्राप्त है तथा उस संस्थान में भागीदार है और उस छात्र के प्रति कोई लैंगिक उत्पीड़न होता है तो उसे उस उच्च संस्थान का छात्र माना जाएगा;
- (एम) "किसी तीसरे व्यक्ति द्वारा उत्पीड़न" उस स्थिति को दर्शाता है जब लैंगिक उत्पीड़न की घटना किसी तीसरे व्यक्ति द्वारा या किसी बाहर के आदमी द्वारा की गई हो जो ना तो उस उच्च शैक्षिक संस्थान का कर्मचारी अथवा उसका छात्र है—बल्कि उस संस्थान में एक आगन्तुक है जो अपने अन्य किसी काम या उद्देश्य से आया हुआ है;
- (एन) "उत्पीड़न" का अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति से नकारात्मक व्यवहार जिसमें छिपे तौर से या सीधे तौर से लैंगिक दुर्भावना की नीयत छिपी होती है;
- (ओ) "कार्यस्थल" का अर्थ है उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान का परिसर जिसमें शामिल हैं:
- (अ) कोई विभाग, संगठन, उपक्रम, प्रतिष्ठान, उद्योग, संस्थान, कार्यालय, शाखा अथवा एकांश जो उपयुक्त उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान द्वारा पूरी तरह अथवा पर्याप्त रूप से उपलब्ध निधि द्वारा सीधे तौर से अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से स्थापित, स्वामित्व वाले या उससे नियन्त्रित है;
- (ब) ऐसा कोई खेलकूद संस्थान, स्टेडियम, खेल परिसर या प्रतियोगिता या खेलकूद क्षेत्र चाहे वह आवासीय है या नहीं या उसे उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान की प्रशिक्षण, खेलकूद अथवा अन्य गतिविधियों के लिए उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है;
- (स) ऐसा कोई स्थान जिसमें कर्मचारी अथवा छात्र अपने रोजगार के दौरान या अध्ययन के दौरान आते रहते हैं तथा जिस गतिविधि में यातायात शामिल है जिसे कार्यकारी प्राधिकारी ने ऐसे भ्रमण के लिए उपलब्ध कराया है जो उस उच्च शैक्षिक संस्थान में अध्ययन के लिए हैं।
3. उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थानों के दायित्व—(1) प्रत्येक उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान)
- (अ) कर्मचारियों एवं छात्रों के प्रति लैंगिक उत्पीड़न के निराकरण एवं निषेध संबंधी अपनी नीति एवं विनियमों में उपरोक्त परिभाषाओं की भावना को यथा आवश्यक उपयुक्त रूप में सम्मिलित करें तथा इन विनियमों की आवश्यकता अनुसार अपने अध्यादेशों एवं नियमों को संशोधित करना;
- (ब) लैंगिक उत्पीड़न के विरुद्ध प्रावधानों को अधिसूचित करना तथा उनके विस्तृत प्रचार-प्रसार को सुनिश्चित करना;

- (स) जैसा कि आयोग की "सक्षम" (परिसरों में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा एवं लैंगिक संवेदीकरण कार्यक्रम) रिपोर्ट में दर्शाया गया है, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम अथवा कार्यशाला, अधिकारियों, कार्यपालकों, संकाय सदस्यों एवं छात्रों के लिए उन्हें सभी को सुग्राही बनाना तथा इस अधिनियम एवं इन विनियमों में स्थापित अधिकारों, पात्रताओं एवं दायित्वों की जानकारी उन्हें सुनिश्चित कराना तथा उनके प्रति उन्हें जागरूक बनाना;
- (द) इस बात को पहचानते हुए कि प्राथमिक रूप से महिला कर्मचारी तथा छात्राओं एवं कुछ छात्र तथा तीसरे लिंग वाले छात्र कई प्रकार के लैंगिक उत्पीड़न, अपमान एवं शोषण के अन्तर्गत संवेदनशील हैं, तदनुसार सभी लिंगों के कर्मचारियों एवं छात्रों के प्रति सुनियोजित समस्त लिंग आधारित हिंसा के विरुद्ध निर्णयात्मक रूप से सक्रिय बनना;
- (ई) लैंगिक उत्पीड़न के प्रति शून्य स्तर सहन संबंधी नीति की सार्वजनिक प्रतिबद्धता रखना;
- (एफ) सभी स्तरों पर अपने परिसर को, भेदभाव, उत्पीड़न, प्रतिशोध अथवा लैंगिक आक्रमणों से मुक्त बनाने की प्रतिबद्धता की पुनः पुष्टि करना;
- (जी) इस विषय में जागरूकता पैदा करना कि लैंगिक उत्पीड़न में क्या शामिल है— तथा इसके साथ ही हिंसापूर्ण वातावरण उत्पीड़न एवं प्रतिकर उत्पीड़न इन विषयों में जागरूकता पैदा करना;
- (एच) अपनी विवरणिका में सम्मिलित करना और महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर, विशिष्ट स्थानों पर या नोटिस बोर्ड पर लैंगिक उत्पीड़न के दण्ड एवं परिणामों को दर्शाया जाना तथा संस्थान के सभी समुदायों के वर्गों को इस तन्त्र की सूचना के प्रति जागरूक करना जो तन्त्र लैंगिक उत्पीड़न संबंधी शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए बनाया गया है तथा इसके बारे में आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति के सदस्यों का विवरण, उनसे संपर्क साधना, शिकायत के बारे में विधि आदि के बारे में बताना यदि कोई मौजूदा निकाय पहले से ही उसी लक्ष्य के साथ सक्रिय है (जैसे कि लैंगिक संवेदीकरण समिति जो लैंगिक उत्पीड़न के विरुद्ध है, ऐसे जेन्डर सेन्सिटाइजेशन कमिटी अगॉस्ट सेक्सुअल हारसमेंट—जी.एस.सी. ए.एस.एच. निकाय को आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति) (इण्टरनल कम्प्लेन्ट्स कमिटी—आई.सी.सी.) के समान ही पुनर्गठित करना;
- वशत, बाद में दर्शाये गए मामले में उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि इस प्रकार के निकाय का गठन आई.सी.सी. के लिए आवश्यक सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर इन विनियमों के अन्तर्गत किया गया है। ऐसा कोई भी निकाय इन विनियमों के प्रावधानों के द्वारा बाध्य होगा;
- (आई) कर्मचारियों एवं छात्रों को उपलब्ध आश्रय के बारे में बताना, यदि वे लैंगिक उत्पीड़न के शिकार हुए हैं;
- (जे) आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति के सदस्यों द्वारा शिकायतों के निपटान, समाधान अथवा समझौते आदि की प्रक्रिया का संचालन संवेदनशील रूप से करने के लिए, नियमित अभिमुखी अथवा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम संचालित करना;
- (के) कर्मचारियों एवं छात्रों के सभी प्रकार के उत्पीड़न के निराकरण हेतु सक्रिय रूप से गतिशील बनाना चाहे वह उत्पीड़न किसी प्रबल अधिकारी अथवा उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान में स्थित पदानुक्रम संबंधों के आधार पर है। अथवा किसी घनिष्ठ भागीदार की हिंसा संबंधी हो अथवा समकक्षों से अथवा उस उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान की भौगोलिक सीमाओं से बाहर किन्हीं तत्वों के कारण हो;
- (एल) उसके कर्मचारियों एवं छात्रों के प्रति किए गए लैंगिक उत्पीड़न के लिए दोषी जो लोग हैं उन्हें दण्डित करना तथा विधि द्वारा मान्य कानून के अनुसार समस्त कार्यवाही करना तथा परिसर में लैंगिक उत्पीड़न के निराकरण एवं अवरोध हेतु तन्त्रों एवं समाधान प्रणाली को यथास्थिति बनाना;
- (एम) यदि उस दुराचार का बह्यंत्रकारी वहाँ का कर्मचारी है तो सेवा नियमों के अन्तर्गत लैंगिक उत्पीड़न को एक दुराचार के रूप में मानना;
- (एन) यदि अपराधकर्ता कोई छात्र है तो लैंगिक उत्पीड़न को अनुशासनात्मक नियमों (जो बहिष्कार एवं बहिष्करण तक हो सकता है) के उल्लंघन के रूप में देखना;
- (ओ) इन विनियमों के प्रकाशन की तिथि से लेकर 60 दिनों की अवधि में इन विनियमों के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जाना, जिनमें आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति की नियुक्ति शामिल है;
- (पी) आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति द्वारा की गई रिपोर्टों का समयबद्ध रूप से प्रस्तुतीकरण;
- (क्यू) एक वार्षिक स्थिति रिपोर्ट जिसमें दायर मामलों का, उनके निपटान का विवरण हो, वह तैयार करना तथा इसे आयोग को प्रस्तुत करना;

3.2 समर्थन करने वाली गतिविधियाँ—

- (1) जिन नियमों, विनियमों अथवा अन्य इसी प्रकार के माध्यम जिनके द्वारा आन्तरिक शिकायत केन्द्र (आई.सी.सी.) प्रकाय करेगा, उन्हें अद्यतन किया जाएगा तथा उन्हें समय-समय पर संशोधित किया

- जाएगा—क्योंकि न्यायालय के निर्णय एवं अन्य कानून तथा नियमों द्वारा उस कानूनी ढाँचे में लगातार संशोधन होता रहेगा जिनके अनुसार अधिनियम लागू किया जाना है;
- (2) उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थानों का कार्यकारी प्राधिकारी द्वारा अधिदेशात्मक रूप से पूरा समर्थन किया जाना चाहिए तथा यह देखा जाना चाहिए कि आई.सी.सी. की सिफारिशों का क्रियान्वयन समयबद्ध रूप से किया जा रहा है कि नहीं। आई.सी.सी. के प्रकार्य के लिए समस्त संभावित संसाधन उपलब्ध कराए जाने चाहिए— जिनमें कार्यालय और भवन अवसंरचना सहित (कम्प्यूटर, फोटो कॉपियर, श्रव्य दृश्य उपकरणों आदि) स्टाफ (टाइपिस्ट, सलाह एवं कानूनी सेवाओं) सहित पर्याप्त रूप में वित्तीय संसाधन का आवंटन भी हो;
 - (3) असुरक्षित/दुर्बल वर्ग विशेष रूप से प्रताड़ना के शिकार बन जाते हैं और उनके द्वारा शिकायत करना और भी ज्यादा कठिन होता है। क्षेत्र, वर्ग, जाति, लैंगिक प्रवृत्ति, अल्पसंख्यक पहचान, एवं पृथक रूप से सामर्थ्य से असुरक्षा सामाजिक रूप से संयोजित हो सकती है। समर्थकारी समितियों को इस प्रकार की असुरक्षितताओं के प्रति अति संवेदनशीलता एवं विशेष जरूरतों के प्रति संवेदनशील होने की आवश्यकता है;
 - (4) क्योंकि शोध छात्र और डॉक्टोरल छात्र विशेष रूप से आक्रान्त होते हैं, अतः उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थानों द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित कराया जाए कि शोध सर्वेक्षण की नैतिकता संबंधी दिशा निर्देश उचित रूप से लागू हो रहे हैं;
 - (5) समस्त उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थानों द्वारा उनकी लैंगिक उत्पीड़न विरोधी नीति की क्षमता का नियमित रूप से अर्ध वार्षिक पुनरीक्षण किया जाना चाहिए;
 - (6) सभी अकादमिक स्टाफ कॉलेजों (जिन्हें अब मानव संसाधन विकास केन्द्रों के रूप में पाया जाता है) (एचआरडीसी) और क्षमता निर्माण के क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों द्वारा लिंग संबंधी सत्रों को अपने अभिमुखी एवं पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रमों में निगमित करना चाहिए। अन्य सब विषयों से भी इसे प्राथमिकता दी जाए तथा इसे मुख्य धारा के रूप में विशेष रूप से बनाया जाए तथा इसके लिए "यूजीसी सक्षम" रिपोर्ट का उपयोग करें जिसमें, इस बारे में, प्रविधियाँ उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं;
 - (7) उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थानों में प्रशासकों के लिए संचालित अभिमुखी पाठ्यक्रमों में आवश्यक रूप से लैंगिक संवेदीकरण तथा लैंगिक उत्पीड़न की समस्याओं पर एक मापदण्ड होना चाहिए। उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान के समस्त विभागों में मौजूद सदस्यों के लिए कार्यशालाएँ नियमित रूप से संचालित की जानी चाहिए;
 - (8) समस्त उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थानों में परामर्श सेवाओं को संस्थानों के अन्तर्गत रखा जाना चाहिए और इसके लिए सुप्रशिक्षित पूर्णकालिक परामर्शदाता होने चाहिए;
 - (9) कई उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान जिनके विशाल परिसर हैं जिनमें प्रकाश संबंधी व्यवस्था बहुत अधूरी है तथा अन्य संस्थानों के लोगों के अनुभव अनुसार वे स्थान असुरक्षित समझे जाते हैं, वहाँ पर्याप्त प्रकाश व्यवस्था अवसंरचना एवं रख-रखाव का एक अनिवार्य अंग है;
 - (10) पर्याप्त एवं अच्छी तरह से प्रशिक्षित सुरक्षा स्टाफ आवश्यक रूप से होना चाहिए जिसमें महिला सुरक्षा स्टाफ सदस्य अच्छी संख्या में हों, जिससे संतुलन बना रहे। सुरक्षा स्टाफ नियुक्ति के मामले में लैंगिक संवेदनशीलता प्रशिक्षण को एक शर्त के रूप में माना जाना चाहिए;
 - (11) उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान आवश्यक रूप से विश्वसनीय जन यातायात को सुनिश्चित करें— विशेष रूप से उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थानों के विस्तृत परिसरों के अन्दर विभिन्न विभागों के मध्य जैसे— छात्रावासों, पुस्तकालयों, प्रयोगशालाओं तथा मुख्यालय और विशेष रूप से वे स्थान जिन तक पहुँच पाना दैनिक शोधकर्ताओं के लिए कठिन है। सुरक्षा की कमी तथा उत्पीड़न बहुत बढ़ जाता है जब कर्मचारी और छात्र सुरक्षित जन यातायात पर निर्भर नहीं रहते हैं। कर्मचारी एवं छात्रों द्वारा पुस्तकालयों और प्रयोगशालाओं में देर रात तक काम करने और शाम के समय अन्य कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने के लिए उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थानों द्वारा भरोसेमंद यातायात का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए;
 - (12) आवासीय उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थानों द्वारा महिला छात्रावासों की संरचना को प्राथमिकता दी जाए। महिला छात्रावास, जो सभी प्रकार के उत्पीड़न से थोड़ी बहुत सुरक्षा प्रदान करते हैं, उस उच्च शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर, शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बड़ी संख्या में उच्च शिक्षा इच्छुक युवा महिलाओं के लिए अत्यन्त जरूरी है;

- (13) युवा छात्रों की तुलना में छात्रावास में स्थित छात्राओं की सुरक्षा के मामले को भेदभाव पूर्ण नियमों का आधार नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिए। परिसर की सुरक्षा संबंधी नीतियों को महिला कर्मचारी एवं छात्राओं की सुरक्षात्मकता के रूप में नहीं बन जाना चाहिए, जैसे कि आवश्यकता से अधिक सर्वेक्षण या पुलिसिया निगरानी अथवा आने जाने की स्वतंत्रता में कटौती करना— विशेषकर महिला कर्मचारी एवं छात्राओं के लिए।
- (14) सभी उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थानों के लिए पर्याप्त स्वास्थ्य सुविधायें होनी अधिदेशात्मक हैं। महिलाओं के विषय में इस प्रक्रिया में लिंग संवेदी डाक्टर और नर्स तथा इसके साथ ही एक स्त्री रोग विशेषज्ञ की सेवाएँ उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए।
- (15) महाविद्यालयों में महिला विकास प्रकोष्ठ पुनः चालू किये जाने चाहिए एवं उन्हें धन दिया जाना चाहिए और इन्हें लैंगिक उत्पीड़न विरोधी समितियों तथा आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति के प्रकार्यों से पृथक करके स्वशासी रखा जाना चाहिए। उसके साथ ही वे आन्तरिक शिकायत केन्द्रों के परामर्श से अपनी गतिविधियाँ विस्तारित करेंगे जिनमें लैंगिक संवेदीकरण कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं तथा नियमित आधार पर लैंगिक उत्पीड़न विरोधी नीतियाँ परिसरों में प्रचारित प्रसारित करेंगे। "सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि" एवं "औपचारिक अकादमिक स्थल" इन्हें परस्पर सहभागिता करनी चाहिए ताकि ये कार्यशालाएँ नवोन्मेषी, आकर्षक बनें एवं मशीनी न हों।
- (16) छात्रावासों के वार्डन, अध्यक्ष, प्राचार्यों, कुलपतियों, विधि अधिकारियों एवं अन्य कार्यकारी सदस्यों को नियमों के अथवा अध्यादेशों में संशोधनों द्वारा जबाबदेही के दायरे में यथाआवश्यक रूप से लाना चाहिए।

4. शिकायत समाधान तन्त्र—

- (1) लैंगिक उत्पीड़न के विरुद्ध प्रत्येक कार्यकारी प्राधिकारी लैंगिक संवेदीकरण के लिए एक आन्तरिक तन्त्र सहित एक आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति (आई.सी.सी.) का गठन करेंगे। आई.सी.सी. की निम्न संरचना होगी—
- (अ) एक पीठासीन अधिकारी जो एक महिला संकाय सदस्य हो और जो एक वरिष्ठ पद पर (एक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थिति में प्रोफेसर से निम्न न हो तथा किसी महाविद्यालय की स्थिति में सह-प्रोफेसर अथवा रीडर से निम्न न हो) शैक्षिक संस्थान में नियुक्त हो तथा कार्यकारी प्राधिकारी द्वारा नामित हो।
- बशर्ते यदि किसी स्थिति में कोई वरिष्ठ स्तर की महिला कर्मचारी उपलब्ध नहीं है तो पीठासीन अधिकारी को उप-अनुभाग 2(ओ) में दर्शाये कार्यस्थल के अन्य कार्यालय अथवा प्रशासनिक एकांश से उन्हें नामित किया जाएगा।
- "बशर्ते यदि उस कार्यस्थल के अन्य कार्यालयों अथवा प्रशासनिक एकांशों में कोई वरिष्ठ स्तर की महिला कर्मचारी नहीं है तो अध्यक्ष अधिकारी को उसी नियोक्ता के कार्यस्थल से अथवा किसी अन्य विभाग या संगठन में से नामित किया जा सकता है।"
- (ब) दो संकाय सदस्य एवं दो गैर-अध्यापनरत कर्मचारी जो अधिमानतः महिलाओं की समस्याओं के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं तथा जिन्हें सामाजिक कार्य अथवा कानूनी जानकारी है, उन्हें कार्यकारी प्राधिकारी द्वारा नामित किया जाना चाहिए।
- (स) यदि किसी मामले में छात्र शामिल हैं तो उसमें तीन छात्र हों जिन्हें स्नातक पूर्व, स्नातकोत्तर एवं शोधस्तर पर क्रमशः भर्ती किया जायेगा जिन छात्रों को पारदर्शी लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली द्वारा चुना गया है।
- (द) गैर सरकारी संगठनों में से किसी एक में से अथवा किसी ऐसी सभा में से जो महिलाओं की समस्याओं के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं या एक ऐसा व्यक्ति हो जो लैंगिक उत्पीड़न से जुड़े मामलों का जानकार हो, जो कार्यकारी प्राधिकारी द्वारा नामित हो।
- (2) आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति के कुल सदस्यों में न्यूनतम आधे सदस्य महिलायें होनी चाहिए।
- (3) उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थानों में वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक पदों पर नियुक्त व्यक्ति जैसे कुलपति, पदेन कुलपति, रेक्टर, कुलसचिव, डीन, विभागों के अध्यक्ष आदि आन्तरिक समिति के सदस्य नहीं होंगे ताकि ऐसे केन्द्र के प्रकार्यों की स्वायत्तता सुनिश्चित रहे।

- (4) आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति के सदस्यों की सदस्यता अवधि तीन वर्ष की होगी। उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान ऐसी एक प्रणाली का उपयोग करें जिसके द्वारा आन्तरिक शिकायत केन्द्र के सदस्यों का एक तिहाई भाग प्रतिवर्ष परिवर्तित होता रहे;
- (5) आन्तरिक समिति की बैठक आयोजित करने के लिए जो सदस्य गैर सरकारी संगठनों अथवा सभाओं से संबद्ध हैं उन्हें कार्यकारी प्राधिकारी द्वारा ऐसे शुल्क अथवा भत्ते का भुगतान किया जाए, जैसा निर्धारित किया गया है;
- (6) जिस स्थिति में आन्तरिक समिति का अध्यक्ष अधिकारी अथवा इसका कोई सदस्य, यदि:-
 - (अ) अधिनियम की धारा 16 के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन करता है, अथवा
 - (ब) वह किसी अपराध के लिए दोषी सिद्ध हुआ है अथवा उसके विरुद्ध वर्तमान में लागू किसी कानून के अन्तर्गत किसी अपराध के बारे में कोई पड़ताल लम्बित है, अथवा
 - (स) किसी अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही के तहत वह दोषी पाया गया है अथवा उसके विरुद्ध कोई अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही लम्बित है, अथवा
 - (द) उसने अपने पद का दुरुपयोग इस सीमा तक किया है कि कार्यालय में उसकी सेवामें निरन्तरता को जनहित के प्रतिकूल माना जाएगा;

तो ऐसा अध्यक्ष अधिकारी अथवा सदस्य, यथास्थिति, इस समिति से हटा दिया जाएगा तथा इस प्रकार से होने वाली रिक्ति अथवा ऐसी कोई नैमित्तिक (कैजुअल) रिक्ति को नये नामांकन द्वारा इस धारा के प्रावधानों के अनुसार भरा जाएगा;"

5. आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति (आई.सी.सी.) :- आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति करेगी :-

- (अ) यदि कोई कर्मचारी अथवा छात्र पुलिस के पास कोई शिकायत दर्ज करना चाहता है तो उसे सहायता उपलब्ध कराएगी;
- (ब) विवाद समाधान के हेतु बातचीत संबंधी तन्त्र उपलब्ध करना ताकि विवादित बातों पर पूर्वानुमान को समीचीन एवं उचित मैत्रीपूर्ण क्रिया द्वारा देखा जा सका जिससे उस शिकायतकर्ता के अधिकारों की हानि न हो तथा जिससे पूरी तरह से दण्डात्मक दृष्टिकोणों की न्यूनतम जरूरत हो जिनसे और अधिक जानकारी, विमुखता अथवा हिंसा न बढ़े;
- (स) उस व्यक्ति की पहचान उजागर किये बिना उस शिकायतकर्ता की सुरक्षा बनाए रखना तथा स्वीकृत अवकाश अथवा उपस्थिति संबंधी अनिवार्यताओं में छूट द्वारा अथवा अन्य किसी विभाग में अथवा किसी सर्वेक्षणकर्ता के पास स्थानान्तरण द्वारा, यथा आवश्यक रूप से उस शिकायत के लम्बित होने की अवधि में अथवा उस अपराधकर्ता के स्थानान्तरण का भी प्रावधान किया जाएगा;
- (द) लैंगिक उत्पीड़न संबंधी शिकायतों के निपटान करते समय सुनिश्चित करें कि पीड़ित व्यक्ति या गवाहों का शोषण ना किया जाए अथवा उनके साथ भेदभाव न किया जाए, तथा
- (ई) किसी भी आवृत्त व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध अथवा प्रतिकूल कार्रवाई पर प्रतिबन्ध को सुनिश्चित करना क्योंकि वह कर्मचारी अथवा छात्र एक संरक्षित गतिविधि में व्यस्त है;

6. शिकायत करने एवं जाँच पड़ताल की प्रक्रिया:- आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति किसी भी शिकायत को दायर करने और उस शिकायत की जाँच करने के लिए इन विनियमों और अधिनियम में निर्धारित प्रणाली का अनुपालन करेगी ताकि वह समयबद्ध रूप से पूरी हो सके। उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान, आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति को सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराएगा ताकि जाँच पड़ताल शीघ्रता से संचालित हो सके तथा आवश्यक गोपनीयता भी बनी रहे;

7. लैंगिक उत्पीड़न की शिकायत दायर करने की प्रक्रिया :- किसी भी असन्तुष्ट व्यक्ति के लिए आवश्यक है कि वह घटना होने की तिथि से तीन माह के भीतर लिखित शिकायत आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति को प्रस्तुत करे और यदि लगातार कई घटनाएँ हुई हों तो सबसे बाद की घटना से तीन माह के भीतर उसे प्रस्तुत करें;

बशर्ते जहाँ ऐसी शिकायत लिखित रूप में नहीं दी जा सकती है, वहाँ अध्यक्ष अधिकारी अथवा आन्तरिक समिति का कोई भी सदस्य, उस व्यक्ति के द्वारा लिखित शिकायत प्रस्तुत करने के लिए समस्त सहायता प्रदान करेगा;

बशर्ते, इसके साथ ही आई.सी.सी. लिखित रूप से प्रस्तुत तर्कों के आधार पर समय सीमा विस्तारित कर सकती है, परन्तु वह तीन माह से अधिक की नहीं होगी, यदि इस बात को आश्वस्त किया गया हो कि परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी थीं कि जिनके कारण वह व्यक्ति इस कथित अवधि के दौरान शिकायत दायर करने से वंचित रह गया था;

8. जाँच पड़ताल की प्रक्रिया:-

- (1) शिकायत मिलने पर आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति इसकी एक प्रति को प्रतिवादी को इसके प्राप्त होने से सात दिनों के भीतर भेजेगी;
- (2) शिकायत की प्रति मिलने के बाद प्रतिवादी अपना उत्तर इस शिकायत के बारे में, समस्त दस्तावेजों की सूची, गवाहों के नामों एवं पत्तों के नामों एवं उनके पत्तों सहित दस दिन की अवधि में दाखिल करेगा;
- (3) शिकायत प्राप्त होने के 90 दिनों के भीतर ही जाँच पड़ताल पूरी की जानी चाहिए। अनुशंसाओं सहित, यदि वे हों, तो, जाँच पड़ताल रिपोर्ट उस जाँच के पूरा होने के 10 दिनों के भीतर उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान के कार्यकारी प्राधिकारी को प्रस्तुत की जानी चाहिए। इस शिकायत से जुड़े दोनों पक्षों के समक्ष इस जाँच के तथ्यों या सिफारिशों की प्रति दी जाएगी;
- (4) जाँच रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के 30 दिनों के भीतर इस समिति की सिफारिशों पर उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान के अध्यक्ष प्राधिकारी कार्यवाही करेंगे, यदि किसी भी पक्ष द्वारा उस अवधि में जाँच के विरुद्ध कोई अपील दायर न की गई हो;
- (5) दोनों में से किसी भी पक्ष द्वारा आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति द्वारा प्रदान तथ्यों/अनुशंसाओं के विरुद्ध उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान के कार्यकारी प्राधिकारी के समक्ष की गई अनुशंसाओं की तिथि से तीस दिन की अवधि में अपील दायर की जा सकती है;
- (6) उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान का कार्यकारी प्राधिकारी यदि आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार कार्य नहीं करने का निर्णय लेता है तो वह इसके बारे में लिखित रूप से कारण स्पष्ट करेगा जिन्हें आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति को तथा उस कार्यवाही से जुड़े दोनों पक्षों को भेजा जाएगा। यदि दूसरी ओर वह आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के अनुसार कार्य करने का निर्णय लेता है तो एक कारण बताओ नोटिस जिसका 10 दिनों के भीतर उत्तर भेजा जाना है— उसे उस पक्ष को भेजा जाएगा जिसके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जानी है। उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान के कार्यकारी प्राधिकारी उस असन्तुष्ट व्यक्ति का पक्ष सुनने के पश्चात् ही आगे की कार्रवाई करेंगे;
- (7) मामले को निपटाने के उद्देश्य से पीड़ित पक्ष एक सुलह का आग्रह कर सकता है। सुलह का आधार कोई आर्थिक समझौता नहीं होना चाहिए। यदि कोई सुलह का प्रस्ताव रखा जाता है तो यथार्थि उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान सुलह की प्रक्रिया को आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति के माध्यम से सुलभ कराएगा। किसी भी दण्डात्मक हस्तक्षेप की तुलना में, जहाँ तक संभव होता है, उस पीड़ित पक्ष की पूरी संतुष्टि के लिए उस पारस्परिक विरोध के समाधान को अधिमानता दी जाती है;
- (8) पीड़ित पक्ष अथवा पीड़ित व्यक्ति अथवा गवाह अथवा अपराधकर्ता की पहचान सार्वजनिक नहीं की जाएगी या विशेष रूप से उस जाँच प्रक्रिया के दौरान इसे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में रखा जाएगा;

9. अन्तरिम समाधान:— उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान,

- (अ) यदि आन्तरिक शिकायत केन्द्र सिफारिश करता है तो शिकायतकर्ता अथवा प्रतिवादी को अन्य किसी अनुभाग अथवा विभाग में स्थानान्तरित किया जा सकता है ताकि सम्पर्क अथवा अन्योन्य क्रिया में शानिल जोखिम कम से कम बना रहे;
- (ब) पीड़ित पक्ष को, सम्पूर्ण स्तर संबंधी एवं अन्य हित लाभों के संरक्षण सहित तीन माह तक का अवकाश स्वीकृत कर दे;
- (स) शिकायतकर्ता के किसी भी काम अथवा निष्पादन अथवा परीक्षण अथवा परीक्षाओं के संबन्ध में कोई बात प्रकट न करने के लिए प्रतिवादी को बाध्य कर दें;
- (द) सुनिश्चित करें कि अपराधकर्ताओं को पीड़ित व्यक्तियों से दूरी बना कर रखनी चाहिए तथा यथा आवश्यक, यदि कोई प्रत्यक्ष धमकी है तो उनका परिसर में प्रवेश प्रतिबंधित कर दे;
- (ई) लैंगिक उत्पीड़न की किसी शिकायत के परिणाम स्वरूप, शिकायतकर्ता को प्रतिशोध एवं उत्पीड़न से सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए तथा एक अनुकूल वातावरण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सख्त उपाय किये जाने चाहिए;

10. दण्ड एवं हरजाना:—

- (1) अपराधकर्ता यदि उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान का कर्मचारी है तथा लैंगिक उत्पीड़न का दोषी पाया जाता है तो उसे संस्थान के सेवा नियमों के अनुसार दण्डित किया जाएगा;
- (2) अपराध की गंभीरता को देखते हुए— यदि प्रतिवादी कोई छात्र है, तो उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान:—
 - (अ) ऐसे छात्र के विशेषाधिकारों को चोक सकता है तो, जैसे—पुस्तकालय, सभागार, आवासीय आगारों, यातायात, छात्रवृत्ति, भत्तों एवं पहचान पत्र आदि तक पहुँच बनाना;

- (ब) एक विशेष समय तक परिसर में उसका प्रवेश स्थगित अथवा बाधित करना;
- (स) यदि उस अपराध की ऐसी गंभीरता है तो उस छात्र को संस्थान से निष्कासित किया जा सकता है तथा उसका नाम उस संस्थान की नामावलि से हटाया जा सकता है, इसके साथ ही पुनः प्रवेश की अनुमति उसे नहीं होगी;
- (द) अधिदेशात्मक परामर्श अथवा सामुदायिक सेवाओं जैसे सुधारवादी दण्ड प्रदान करना;
- (3) पीड़ित व्यक्ति मुआवजे का अधिकारी है। आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति द्वारा अनुशंसित तथा कार्यकारी प्राधिकारी द्वारा स्वीकृत मुआवजे के भुगतान के लिए उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थान निर्देश जारी करेगा, जिसकी वसूली अपराधकर्ता से की जाएगी। देय मुआवजे का निर्धारण निम्न आधार पर होगा—
- (अ) पीड़ित व्यक्ति को जितना मानसिक तनाव, कष्ट, व्यथा एवं दुख पहुँचा है;
- (ब) उस लैंगिक उत्पीड़न की घटना के कारण उन्हें अपनी जीविका के सुअवसर की हानि उठानी पड़ी;
- (स) पीड़ित व्यक्ति द्वारा अपने शारीरिक एवं मनोरोग संबंधी आधार के लिए खर्च किए गए चिकित्सा व्यय;
- (द) कथित अपराधकर्ता एवं उस पीड़ित व्यक्ति की आय एवं जीवन स्तर, और
- (ई) ऐसे समस्त भुगतान का एकमुश्त रूप से या किस्तों में किए जाने का औचित्य;

11. झूठी शिकायत के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही—

इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि लैंगिक उत्पीड़न मामलों में कर्मचारियों एवं छात्रों की सुरक्षा के प्रावधानों का दुरुपयोग न हो, असत्य एवं द्वेष भावना पूर्ण शिकायतों के विरुद्ध प्रावधान किये जाने की आवश्यकता है तथा इन्हें उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थानों में प्रचारित प्रसारित किया जाना चाहिए। आन्तरिक शिकायत समिति यदि यह निष्कर्ष निकालती है कि लगाए गए अभियोग असत्य, धे, विद्वेषपूर्ण थे अथवा यह जानते हुए भी कि वह शिकायत असत्य अथवा जाली है अथवा भ्रामक सूचना को उस पड़ताल के दौरान उपलब्ध कराया गया है तो शिकायतकर्ता विनियम (10) के उप विनियम (1) के तहत दण्डित किये जाने के लिए बाध्य होगा यदि शिकायतकर्ता एक कर्मचारी है, तथा यदि वह अपराधकर्ता एक छात्र है तो वह इस विनियम की उप-विनियम (2) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार सजा के लिए बाध्य होगा तथापि किसी भी शिकायत को प्रमाणित करने अथवा उसके लिए पर्याप्त सबूत उपलब्ध न कर पाने का आधार, शिकायतकर्ता के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का कारण नहीं माना जा सकता है। शिकायतकर्ता द्वारा द्वेषपूर्ण उद्देश्य से दायर शिकायत की जाँच पड़ताल द्वारा तय किया जाना चाहिए तथा इस बारे में किसी कार्यवाही की सिफारिश किए जाने से पूर्व इस विषय में निर्धारित प्रणाली के अनुसार जाँच की जानी चाहिए;

12. गैर अनुपालन के परिणाम—

- (1) ऐसे संस्थान जो जानबूझकर अथवा बारंबार उन दायित्वों तथा कर्तव्यों के अनुपालन में असमर्थ बना रहता है जिन्हें कर्मचारियों एवं छात्रों के प्रति लैंगिक उत्पीड़न के निराकरण, निषेध एवं समाधान हेतु निर्धारित किया गया है, तो इस स्थिति में आयोग विधिवत नोटिस देकर निम्न में से किसी एक अथवा इससे अधिक बिन्दुओं पर कार्यवाही करेगा—
- (अ) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 12(बी) के अन्तर्गत की गई घोषणा जो पात्रता दिये जाने के विषय में है, उसका आहरण किया जाना;
- (ब) आयोग द्वारा अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 2 (एफ) के अन्तर्गत अनुरक्षित सूची में से उस विश्वविद्यालय अथवा महाविद्यालय का नाम हटाना;
- (स) संस्थान को आबंटित किसी भी अनुदान को रोक देना;
- (द) आयोग को किसी भी सामान्य अथवा विशेष सहायता कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत किसी भी सहायता को प्राप्त करने के लिए उस संस्थान को अपात्र घोषित किया जाना;
- (ई) जन साधारण को, एवं रोजगार अथवा प्रवेश के इच्छुक भावी प्रत्याशियों को एक ऐसे नोटिस द्वारा सूचित करना जो समाचार पत्रों में प्रमुख रूप से दर्शाया गया है अथवा उपयुक्त मीडिया में दर्शाया गया है तथा आयोग की वेबसाइट पर प्रदर्शित किया गया है तथा जिस नोटिस में घोषणा की गई है कि वह संस्थान लैंगिक उत्पीड़न के विरुद्ध शून्य सहनशीलता नीति मतव जबसमतदबम चवसपबलद्ध का समर्थन नहीं करता है;
- (एफ) यदि वह एक महाविद्यालय है तो उसके सम्बद्ध विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा उसकी सहसम्बद्धता को आहरित करने की अनुशंसा के लिये कहें;

- (जी) यदि वह एक मानित विश्वविद्यालय संस्थान है तो केन्द्र सरकार को उस मानित विश्वविद्यालय के आहरण की अनुशंसा करना;
- (एच) यदि वह किसी राज्य अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत स्थापित अथवा नियमित विश्वविद्यालय है तो उसके इस स्तर को आहरित करने के लिए उपयुक्त राज्य सरकार को सिफारिश करना;
- (आई) जैसे कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्गत प्रावधान किया जाना हो तदनुसार अपने अधिकारों के अनुसार यथोचित रूप से ऐसी समयावधि के लिए दण्ड प्रदान कर सकता है जिस समय तक वह संस्थान इन विनियमों में निर्धारित प्रावधानों का अनुपालन नहीं करता है;
- (जे) इन विनियमों के अन्तर्गत आयोग द्वारा उस समय तक कार्रवाई नहीं की जाएगी जब तक कि संस्थान को अपना पक्ष प्रस्तुत करने के लिए प्रदत्त सुअवसर के आधार पर उनकी सुनवाई कर ली गई हो;

[विज्ञापन-111/4/असा/53]

जसपाल एस. संधु, सचिव, यूजीसी

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(University Grants Commission)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 2nd May, 2016

University Grants Commission (Prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment of women employees and students in higher educational institutions) Regulations, 2015

No. F. 91-1/2013(TFGS).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 26 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956), read with sub-section (1) of Section 20 of the said Act, the University Grants Commission hereby makes the following regulations, namely:—

1. **Short title, application and commencement.**—(1) These regulations may be called the University Grants Commission (Prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment of women employees and students in higher educational institutions) Regulations, 2015.
 - (2) They shall apply to all higher educational institutions in India.
 - (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. **Definitions.**—In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—
 - (a) "aggrieved woman" means in relation to work place, a woman of any age whether employed or not, who alleges to have been subjected to any act of sexual harassment by the respondent;
 - (b) "Act" means the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (14 of 2013);
 - (c) "campus" means the location or the land on which a Higher Educational Institution and its related institutional facilities like libraries, laboratories, lecture halls, residences, halls, toilets, student centres, hostels, dining halls, stadiums, parking areas, parks-like settings and other amenities like health centres, canteens, Bank counters, etc., are situated and also includes extended campus and covers within its scope places visited as a student of the HEI including transportation provided for the purpose of commuting to and from the institution, the locations outside the institution on field trips, internships, study tours, excursions, short-term placements, places used for camps, cultural festivals, sports meets and such other activities where a person is participating in the capacity of an employee or a student of the HEI;

- (d) "Commission" means the University Grants Commission established under section 4 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956);
- (e) "covered individuals" are persons who have engaged in protected activity such as filing a sexual harassment charge, or who are closely associated with an individual who has engaged in protected activity and such person can be an employee or a fellow student or guardian of the offended person;
- (f) "employee" means a person as defined in the Act and also includes, for the purposes of these Regulations trainee, apprentice (or called by any other name), interns, volunteers, teacher assistants, research assistants, whether employed or not, including those involved in field studies, projects, short-visits and camps;
- (g) "Executive Authority" means the chief executive authority of the HEI, by whatever name called, in which the general administration of the HEI is vested. For public funded institutions the Executive Authority means the Disciplinary Authority as indicated in Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 or its equivalent rules;
- (h) "Higher Educational Institution" (HEI) means a university within the meaning of clause (j) of section 2, a college within the meaning of clause(b) of sub-section (1) of section 12A and an institution deemed to be a University under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956);
- (i) "Internal Complaints Committee" (ICC) means Internal Complaints Committee to be constituted by an HEI under sub regulation (1) of regulation 4 of these regulations. Any existing body already functioning with the same objective (like the Gender Sensitization Committee Against Sexual Harassment (GSCASH)) should be reconstituted as the ICC;
- Provided that in the latter case the HEI shall ensure that the constitution of such a Body is as required for ICC under these regulations. Provided further that such a Body shall be bound by the provisions of these regulations;
- (j) "protected activity" includes reasonable opposition to a practice believed to violate sexual harassment laws on behalf of oneself or others such as participation in sexual harassment proceedings, cooperating with an internal investigation or alleged sexual harassment practices or acting as a witness in an investigation by an outside agency or in litigation;
- (k) "sexual harassment" means-
- (i) "An unwanted conduct with sexual undertones if it occurs or which is persistent and which demeans, humiliates or creates a hostile and intimidating environment or is calculated to induce submission by actual or threatened adverse consequences and includes any one or more or all of the following unwelcome acts or behaviour (whether directly or by implication), namely:-
- (a) any unwelcome physical, verbal or non verbal conduct of sexual nature;
- (b) demand or request for sexual favours;
- (c) making sexually coloured remarks
- (d) physical contact and advances; or
- (e) showing pornography"
- (ii) any one (or more than one or all) of the following circumstances, if it occurs or is present in relation or connected with any behaviour that has explicit or implicit sexual undertones-
- (a) implied or explicit promise of preferential treatment as quid pro quo for sexual favours;
- (b) implied or explicit threat of detrimental treatment in the conduct of work;
- (c) implied or explicit threat about the present or future status of the person concerned;
- (d) creating an intimidating offensive or hostile learning environment;
- (e) humiliating treatment likely to affect the health, safety dignity or physical integrity of the person concerned;

- (l) "student" means a person duly admitted and pursuing a programme of study either through regular mode or distance mode, including short-term training programmes in a HEI;
 Provided that a student who is in the process of taking admission in HEIs campus, although not yet admitted, shall be treated, for the purposes of these regulations, as a student of that HEI, where any incident of sexual harassment takes place against such student;
 Provided that a student who is a participant in any of the activities in a HEI other than the HEI where such student is enrolled shall be treated, for the purposes of these regulations, as a student of that HEI where any incident of sexual harassment takes place against such student;
- (m) "third Party Harassment" refers to a situation where sexual harassment occurs as a result of an act or omission by any third party or outsider, who is not an employee or a student of the HEI, but a visitor to the HEI in some other capacity or for some other purpose or reason;
- (n) "victimisation" means any unfavourable treatment meted out to a person with an implicit or explicit intention to obtain sexual favour;
- (o) "workplace" means the campus of a HEI including-
- Any department, organisation, undertaking, establishment, enterprise, institution, office, branch or unit which is established, owned, controlled or wholly or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate HEIs;
 - Any sports institute, stadium, sports complex or competition or games venue, whether residential or not used for training, sports or other activities relating thereof in HEIs;
 - Any place visited by the employee or student arising out of or during the course of employment or study including transportation provided by the Executive Authority for undertaking such journey for study in HEIs.*

3. Responsibilities of the Higher Educational Institution- (1) Every HEI shall,-

- Wherever required, appropriately subsume the spirit of the above definitions in its policy and regulations on prevention and prohibition of sexual harassment against the employees and the students, and modify its ordinances and rules in consonance with the requirements of the Regulations;
- publicly notify the provisions against sexual harassment and ensure their wide dissemination;
- organise training programmes or as the case may be, workshops for the officers, functionaries, faculty and students, as indicated in the SAKSHAM Report (Measures for Ensuring the Safety of Women and Programmes for Gender Sensitization on Campuses) of the Commission, to sensitize them and ensure knowledge and awareness of the rights, entitlements and responsibilities enshrined in the Act and under these regulations;
- act decisively against all gender based violence perpetrated against employees and students of all sexes recognising that primarily women employees and students and some male students and students of the third gender are vulnerable to many forms of sexual harassment and humiliation and exploitation;
- publicly commit itself to a zero tolerance policy towards sexual harassment;
- reinforce its commitment to creating its campus free from discrimination, harassment, retaliation or sexual assault at all levels;
- create awareness about what constitutes sexual harassment including hostile environment harassment and quid pro quo harassment;
- include in its prospectus and display prominently at conspicuous places or Notice Boards the penalty and consequences of sexual harassment and make all sections of the institutional community aware of the information on the mechanism put in place for redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual

harassment, contact details of members of Internal Complaints Committee, complaints procedure and so on. Any existing body already functioning with the same objective (like the Gender Sensitization Committee Against Sexual Harassment (GSCASH)) should be reconstituted as the ICC; Provided that in the latter case the HEI shall ensure that the constitution of such a Body is as required for ICC under these regulations. Provided further that such a Body shall be bound by the provisions of these regulations;

- (i) inform employees and students of the recourse available to them if they are victims of sexual harassment;
- (j) organise regular orientation or training programmes for the members of the ICC to deal with complaints, steer the process of settlement or conciliation, etc., with sensitivity;
- (k) proactively move to curb all forms of harassment of employees and students whether it is from those in a dominant power or hierarchical relationship within HEIs or owing to intimate partner violence or from peers or from elements outside of the geographical limits of the HEI;
- (l) be responsible to bring those guilty of sexual harassment against its employees and students to book and initiate all proceedings as required by law and also put in place mechanisms and redressal systems like the ICC to curb and prevent sexual harassment on its campus;
- (m) treat sexual harassment as a misconduct under service rules and initiate action for misconduct if the perpetrator is an employee;
- (n) treat sexual harassment as a violation of the disciplinary rules (leading up to rustication and expulsion) if the perpetrator is a student;
- (o) ensure compliance with the provisions of these regulations, including appointment of ICC, within a period of sixty days from the date of publication of these regulations;
- (p) monitor the timely submission of reports by the ICC;
- (q) prepare an annual status report with details on the number of cases filed and their disposal and submit the same to the Commission.

3.2 **Supportive measures.**—(1) The rules, regulations or any such other instrument by which ICC shall function have to be updated and revised from time-to-time, as court judgments and other laws and rules will continue to revise the legal framework within which the Act is to be implemented.

(2) The Executive Authority of the HEIs must mandatorily extend full support to see that the recommendations of the ICC are implemented in a timely manner. All possible institutional resources must be given to the functioning of the ICC, including office and building infrastructure (computers, photocopiers, audio-video, equipment, etc.), staff (typists, counselling and legal services) as, well as a sufficient allocation of financial resources.

(3) Vulnerable groups are particularly prone to harassment and also find it more difficult to complain. Vulnerability can be socially compounded by region, class, caste, sexual orientation, minority identity and by being differently abled. Enabling committees must be sensitive to such vulnerabilities and special needs.

(4) Since research students and doctoral candidates are particularly vulnerable the HEIs must ensure that the guidelines for ethics for Research Supervision are put in place.

(5) All HEIs must conduct a regular and half yearly review of the efficacy and implementation of their anti-sexual harassment policy.

- (6) All Academic Staff Colleges (now known as Human Resource Development Centres (HRDCs) and Regional Centres for Capacity Building (RCCBs) must incorporate sessions on gender in their orientation and refresher courses. This should be across disciplines, and preferably mainstreamed using the UGC SAKSHAM Report which provides indicative modules in this regard.
 - (7) Orientation courses for administrators conducted in HEIs must have a module on gender sensitization and sexual harassment issues. Regular workshops are to be conducted for all sections of the HEI community.
 - (8) Counselling services must be institutionalised in all HEIs and must have well trained full-time counsellors.
 - (9) Many HEIs having large campuses have a deficit in lighting and are experienced as unsafe places by the institutional community. Adequate lighting is a necessary aspect of infrastructure and maintenance.
 - (10) Adequate and well trained security including a good proportion or balance of women security staff is necessary. Security staff must receive gender sensitization training as a part of conditions of appointment.
 - (11) HEIs must ensure reliable public transport, especially within large campuses between different sections of the HEI, hostels, libraries, laboratories and main buildings, and especially those that do not have good access for day scholars. Lack of safety as well as harassment is exacerbated when employees and students cannot depend on safe public transport. Reliable transport may be considered by HEIs to enable employees and students to work late in libraries, laboratories and to attend programmes in the evenings.
 - (12) Residential HEIs should accord priority to construction of women's hostels. For the growing population of young women wishing to access higher education, hostel accommodation is desirable in both urban and rural areas and at all levels of higher education which provides a modicum of protection from harassment of all kinds.
 - (13) Concern for the safety of women students must not be cited to impose discriminatory rules for women in the hostels as compared to male students. Campus safety policies should not result in securitization, such as over monitoring or policing or curtailing the freedom of movement, especially for women employees and students.
 - (14) Adequate health facilities are equally mandatory for all HEIs. In the case of women this must include gender sensitive doctors and nurses, as well as the services of a gynaecologist.
 - (15) The Women's Development Cells in colleges shall be revived and funded to be able to carry out the range of activities required for gender sensitization and remain autonomous of the functioning of anti sexual harassment committees and ICCs. At the same time they shall extend their activities to include gender sensitization programmes in consultation with ICCs and help to disseminate anti-sexual harassment policies on campuses on a regular basis. The 'cultural' space and the 'formal academic space' need to collaborate to render these workshops innovative, engaging and non-mechanical.
 - (16) Hostel Wardens, Provosts, Principals, Vice Chancellors, Legal Officers and other functionaries must be brought within the domain of accountability through amendments in the rules or Ordinances where necessary.
4. **Grievance redressal mechanism.**—(1) Every Executive Authority shall constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) with an inbuilt mechanism for gender sensitization against sexual harassment. The ICC shall have the following composition:-

- (a) A Presiding Officer who shall be a woman faculty member employed at a senior level (not below a Professor in case of a university, and not below an Associate Professor or Reader in case of a college) at the educational institution, nominated by the Executive Authority;

Provided that in case a senior level woman employee is not available, the Presiding Officer shall be nominated from other offices or administrative units of the workplace referred to in sub-section 2(o);

Provided further that in case the other offices or administrative units of the workplace do not have a senior level woman employee, the Presiding Officer shall be nominated from any other workplace of the same employer or other department or organization;"

- (b) two faculty members and two non-teaching employees, preferably committed to the cause of women or who have had experience in social work or have legal knowledge, nominated by the Executive Authority;
- (c) Three students, if the matter involves students, who shall be enrolled at the undergraduate, master's, and research scholar levels respectively, elected through transparent democratic procedure;
- (d) one member from amongst non-government organisations or associations committed to the cause of women or a person familiar with the issues relating to sexual harassment, nominated by the Executive Authority.
- (2) At least one-half of the total members of the ICC shall be women.
- (3) Persons in senior administrative positions in the HEI, such as Vice-Chancellor, Pro Vice-Chancellors, Rectors, Registrar, Deans, Heads of Departments, etc., shall not be members of ICCs in order to ensure autonomy of their functioning.
- (4) The term of office of the members of the ICC shall be for a period of three years. HEIs may also employ a system whereby one-third of the members of the ICC may change every year.
- (5) The Member appointed from amongst the non-governmental organizations or associations shall be paid such fees or allowances for holding the proceedings of the Internal Committee, by the Executive Authority as may be prescribed.
- (6) Where the Presiding Officer or any member of the Internal Committee:
- contravenes the provisions of section 16 of the Act; or
 - has been convicted for an offence or an inquiry into an offence under any law for the time being in force is pending against him; or
 - he has been found guilty in any disciplinary proceedings or a disciplinary proceeding is pending against him; or
 - has so abused his position as to render his continuance in office prejudicial to the public interest,

such Presiding Officer or Member, as the case may be, shall be removed from the Committee and the vacancy so created or any casual vacancy shall be filled by fresh nomination in accordance with the provisions of this section."

5. **Responsibilities of Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) - The Internal Complaints Committee shall:**
- provide assistance if an employee or a student chooses to file a complaint with the police;

- (b) provide mechanisms of dispute redressal and dialogue to anticipate and address issues through just and fair conciliation without undermining complainant's rights, and minimize the need for purely punitive approaches that lead to further resentment, alienation or violence;
- (c) protect the safety of the complainant by not divulging the person's identity, and provide the mandatory relief by way of sanctioned leave or relaxation of attendance requirement or transfer to another department or supervisor as required during the pendency of the complaint, or also provide for the transfer of the offender;
- (d) ensure that victims or witnesses are not victimised or discriminated against while dealing with complaints of sexual harassment; and
- (e) ensure prohibition of retaliation or adverse action against a covered individual because the employee or the student is engaged in protected activity.

6. **The process for making complaint and conducting Inquiry** – The ICC shall comply with the procedure prescribed in these Regulations and the Act, for making a complaint and inquiring into the complaint in a time bound manner. The HEI shall provide all necessary facilities to the ICC to conduct the inquiry expeditiously and with required privacy

7. **Process of making complaint of sexual harassment** - An aggrieved person is required to submit a written complaint to the ICC within three months from the date of the incident and in case of a series of incidents within a period of three months from the date of the last incident.

Provided that where such complaint cannot be made in writing, the Presiding Officer or any Member of the Internal Committee shall render all reasonable assistance to the person for making the complaint in writing;

Provided further that the ICC may, for the reasons to be accorded in the writing, extend the time limit not exceeding three months, if it is satisfied that the circumstances were such which prevented the person from filing a complaint within the said period."

Friends, relatives, Colleagues, Co-students, Psychologist, or any other associate of the victim may file the complaint in situations where the aggrieved person is unable to make a complaint on account of physical or mental incapacity or death.

8. **Process of conducting Inquiry-** (1) The ICC shall, upon receipt of the complaint, send one copy of the complaint to the respondent within a period of seven days of such receipt.

(2) Upon receipt of the copy of the complaint, the respondent shall file his or her reply to the complaint along with the list of documents, and names and addresses of witnesses within a period of ten days.

(3) The inquiry has to be completed within a period of ninety days from the receipt of the complaint. The inquiry report, with recommendations, if any, has to be submitted within ten days from the completion of the inquiry to the Executive Authority of the HEI. Copy of the findings or recommendations shall also be served on both parties to the complaint.

(4) The Executive Authority of the HEI shall act on the recommendations of the committee within a period of thirty days from the receipt of the inquiry report, unless an appeal against the findings is filed within that time by either party.

(5) An appeal against the findings or /recommendations of the ICC may be filed by either party before the Executive Authority of the HEI within a period of thirty days from the date of the recommendations.

(6) If the Executive Authority of the HEI decides not to act as per the recommendations of the ICC, then it shall record written reasons for the same to be conveyed to ICC and both the parties to the proceedings. If on the other hand it is decided to act as per the recommendations of the ICC, then a show cause notice, answerable within ten days, shall be served on the party against whom action is decided to be taken. The Executive Authority of the HEI shall proceed only after considering the reply or hearing the aggrieved person.

(7) The aggrieved party may seek conciliation in order to settle the matter. No monetary settlement should be made as a basis of conciliation. The HEI shall facilitate a conciliation process through ICC, as the

case may be, once it is sought. The resolution of the conflict to the full satisfaction of the aggrieved party wherever possible, is preferred to purely punitive intervention.

(8) The identities of the aggrieved party or victim or the witness or the offender shall not be made public or kept in the public domain especially during the process of the inquiry.

9. **Interim redressal-**The HEI may,

- (a) transfer the complainant or the respondent to another section or department to minimise the risks involved in contact or interaction, if such a recommendation is made by the ICC;
- (b) grant leave to the aggrieved with full protection of status and benefits for a period up to three months;
- (c) restrain the respondent from reporting on or evaluating the work or performance or tests or examinations of the complainant;
- (d) ensure that offenders are warned to keep a distance from the aggrieved, and wherever necessary, if there is a definite threat, restrain their entry into the campus;
- (e) take strict measures to provide a conducive environment of safety and protection to the complainant against retaliation and victimisation as a consequence of making a complaint of sexual harassment.

10. **Punishment and compensation-** (1) Anyone found guilty of sexual harassment shall be punished in accordance with the service rules of the HEI, if the offender is an employee.

(2) Where the respondent is a student, depending upon the severity of the offence, the HEI may,-

- (a) withhold privileges of the student such as access to the library, auditoria, halls of residence, transportation, scholarships, allowances, and identity card;
 - (b) suspend or restrict entry into the campus for a specific period;
 - (c) expel and strike off name from the rolls of the institution, including denial of readmission, if the offence so warrants;
 - (d) award reformatory punishments like mandatory counselling and, or, performance of community services.
- (3) The aggrieved person is entitled to the payment of compensation. The HEI shall issue direction for payment of the compensation recommended by the ICC and accepted by the Executive Authority, which shall be recovered from the offender. The compensation payable shall be determined on the basis of-
- (a) mental trauma, pain, suffering and distress caused to the aggrieved person;
 - (b) the loss of career opportunity due to the incident of sexual harassment;
 - (c) the medical expenses incurred by the victim for physical, psychiatric treatment;
 - (d) the income and status of the alleged perpetrator and victim; and
 - (e) the feasibility of such payment in lump sum or in instalments.

11. **Action against frivolous complaint.**—To ensure that the provisions for the protection of employees and students from sexual harassment do not get misused, provisions against false or malicious complaints have to be made and publicised within all HEIs. If the ICC concludes that the allegations made were false, malicious or the complaint was made knowing it to be untrue, or forged or misleading information has been provided during the inquiry, the complainant shall be liable to be punished as per the provisions of sub-regulations (1) of regulations 10, if the complainant happens to be an employee and as per sub-regulation (2)

of that regulation, if the complainant happens to be a student. However, the mere inability to substantiate a complaint or provide adequate proof will not attract attention against the complainant. Malicious intent on the part of the complainant shall not be established without an inquiry, in accordance with the procedure prescribed, conducted before any action is recommended.

12. Consequences of non-compliance.—(1) The Commission shall, in respect of any institution that will fully contravene or repeatedly fails to comply with the obligations and duties laid out for the prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment of employees and students, take one or more of the following actions after providing due notice: -

- (a) withdrawal of declaration of fitness to receive grants under section 12B of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.
 - (b) removing the name of the university or college from the list maintained by the Commission under clause (f) of section 2 of said Act, 1956;
 - (c) withholding any grant allocated to the institution;
 - (d) declaring the institution ineligible for consideration for any assistance under any of the general or special assistance programmes of the Commission;
 - (e) informing the general public, including potential candidates for employment or admission, through a notice displayed prominently in the newspapers or other suitable media and posted on the website of the Commission, declaring that the institution does not provide for a zero tolerance policy against sexual harassment;
 - (f) recommending the affiliating university for withdrawal of affiliation, in case of a college;
 - (g) recommending the Central Government for withdrawal of declaration as an institution deemed to be university, in case of an institution deemed to be university;
 - (h) recommending the appropriate State Government for withdrawal of status as university in case of a university established or incorporated under a State Act.
 - (i) taking such other action within its powers as it may deem fit and impose such other penalties as may be provided in the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 for such duration of time till the institution complies with the provisions of these regulations.
- (2) No action shall be taken by the Commission under these regulations unless the Institution has been given an opportunity to explain its position and an opportunity of being heard has been provided to it.

[Advt.-III/4/Exty./53]

JASPAL S. SANDHU, Secy. UGC

**RULES GOVERNING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE INTERNAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE
CONSTITUTED BY THE UNIVERSITY UNDER THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
(PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN
EMPLOYEES AND STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS) REGULATIONS, 2015**

1. These rules, shall be in addition, and not in derogation of the University Grant Commission (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women Employees and Students in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2015.
2. **Policy Advisor:** The University shall appoint a "Policy Advisor" who shall assist the University in ensuring compliance with the mandate prescribed in Section 19 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, and the UGC Regulations.

CHAPTER 1: FACILITATORS

3. The University shall appoint facilitators to assist it in the implementation of the UGC Regulations, 2015
4. Appointment of Facilitators shall take place in the following manner—
 - (i) At the commencement of each academic year, the University shall call for volunteers from amongst students to be "Facilitators"
 - (ii) A training programme shall be conducted by the University, with the assistance of an NGO working with gender issues, for those students who volunteer to be Facilitators for the next academic year. Students who successfully complete the training programme to the satisfaction of the University and the trainers, shall be eligible to be appointed to become Facilitators.
 - (iii) The University shall then appoint appropriate number of Student Facilitators.
Provided that as far as possible there shall be effective representation from all batches.
 - (iv) A minimum of fifty per cent of the Facilitators shall be women.
 - (v) The Facilitators shall hold office for a period of one year.
5. Facilitators shall perform the following functions:
 - a. Act as the support system for the complainant
 - b. Take necessary steps to prevent further victimisation of the complainant, including:
 - i. Making diligent efforts to prevent the ostracisation of the complainant within the community,
 - ii. Assisting the complainant with filing a formal complaint, if such assistance is sought by the complainant.
 - iii. Creating awareness and sensitivity within the student body and University community
 - c. Provide assistance in organizing conferences, workshops or other events

- for the sensitization of the NLUD community in matters relating to gender and sexual harassment;
- d. Spread awareness about the institutional mechanisms relating to sexual harassment through the process of orientation, dialogue and other processes which may be deemed fit;
6. A Facilitator may be removed if-
- a. The Facilitator acts in contravention to the UGC Regulations or against the spirit of the same, or
 - b. A complaint of sexual harassment is lodged against the Facilitator

Provided that where a complaint has been lodged, the Facilitator shall be suspended temporarily during the inquiry proceedings, and shall be removed permanently if the ICC finds that he has committed sexual harassment.

CHAPTER 2: PROCEDURE FOR CONDUCTING INQUIRIES

7. General principles for inquiry proceedings -

- a. A quorum of at least half the members including the Chairperson shall be required for every sitting of the ICC. In the absence of the Chairperson, rules to fill casual vacancy as noted in the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act and Rules 2013 shall apply.
- b. All proceedings shall be documented. In particular, all testimonies and all questions put to witnesses shall be recorded verbatim as far as possible
- c. The inquiry proceedings shall be confidential. All parties shall be bound by such confidentiality, including confidentiality of the name of the Complainant, nature of the complaint, and contents of any documents received by the ICC in connection with the proceedings. The ICC and Facilitators will take adequate measures to ensure that norms of confidentiality are strictly maintained.
- d. The proceedings shall be conducted as expeditiously as possible.
- e. The ICC shall adhere to principles of natural justice in conducting the inquiry.
- f. The ICC shall ensure that at all times during the proceedings the dignity and autonomy of all parties concerned are safeguarded
- g. Parties shall be provided with an opportunity to clarify or question any allegations/contention raised against/concerning them. However, ICC shall not permit questions that are intended only to intimidate, harass, browbeat or humiliate any witness (including the Complainant or Respondent.)
- h. In accordance with the provisions of The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act 2013 and in compliance with decisions of the Supreme Court, the ICC will consider the past sexual history of complainants as irrelevant for the purposes of the inquiry.
- i. If the Complainant or any witness so desires, the ICC shall take adequate steps to ensure that the Complainant or such witness is not made to sit facing the Respondent. Further, if the Complainant so desires (or if any other witness so requests, and the ICC considers the request justified) the

ICC shall require the Respondent to submit any questions to be put to the Complainant or such witness in writing to the ICC and the ICC will ask the question to the Complainant or such witnesses. The ICC may decide, for reasons to be recorded in writing, to not ask a question if it violates any norms stated above, or for the same reason may re-frame the question in a manner that keeps its meaning intact.

- j. The Complainant shall have the right to request the ICC for an interim measure at any stage of the proceedings.
8. After receiving the written response of the Respondent, the ICC shall summon witnesses for the date specified for the commencement of proceedings or for any other date.
9. The Complainant, Respondent and any other witness shall narrate on oath their statements regarding the allegations. This statement shall then be the basis for cross-examination by the other party.
10. When any statement is provided or any document produced at the inquiry, reasonable time shall be given to all parties to peruse such statement or document.
11. All statements shall be read over to, rectified and signed by the person making the statement. The ICC shall initiate disciplinary proceedings in the case of any lying or intentional misleading on oath.
12. After conclusion of the oral hearing, the ICC will issue a reasoned order within one week from the day after the conclusion of the oral hearing, stating whether or not the allegations have been proved and reasons for the same. If the allegations have been proved, the order shall also contain the ICC's recommendations as to the remedial action to be taken by the University.
13. A Copy of the Order shall be sent to the Complainant, Respondent and Executive Authority. The parties shall be informed that they may file an appeal to the Executive Authority within a period of thirty days from the date of the findings/recommendations of the ICC. The procedure and the grounds for the same should be mentioned within the Order.
14. All notices, orders, summons, interim measures, and any other communication to any person should be routed through the office of the Registrar. The office of the Registrar is bound by confidentiality.
15. The Chairperson of the ICC shall maintain a catalogue which shall include;
 - i. The names and accounts of witnesses
 - ii. All material placed before the ICC by any party to the proceeding

Provided that after the conclusion of the appellate procedure, or once the right to appeal has lapsed, it is the duty of the Presiding Officer of the ICC to ensure that the aforementioned materials are destroyed
16. Nothing in these rules shall prevent the ICC from exercising its inherent powers to determine its own rules, including the modification of these rules, power to summon additional witnesses, and undertake any other measure for the fair conduct of any other proceedings.

CHAPTER 3: CONCILIATION

17. The following principles shall be adhered to if the complainant opts for conciliation under the UGC Regulations:

- (i) The process of conciliation shall be initiated only on receipt of a request in writing from the complainant.
- (ii) A complainant may submit such a written request for conciliation at any point during the proceedings.
- (iii) If the complainant requests for conciliation, the Chairperson of the ICC shall within a period of one week of the receipt of such request, summon the complainant in order to ensure that she has not opting for conciliation under any form of coercion/threat. In the event that the Chairperson of the ICC concludes that an element of coercion is involved, she may, with the consent of the complainant file a separate complaint regarding "Victimisation" as defined in Regulation 2(n) of the UGC Regulations.
- (iv) The process of conciliation shall be conducted by the Internal Complaints Committee, or by a sub-committee of the ICC, constituted by the University for this purpose
- (v) Conciliation shall not include any component of monetary settlement or pecuniary benefit to either of the parties, but may include a verbal or written apology, counselling of respondent, bond of good conduct by the respondent, monitoring of the respondent's good conduct by the University, or any other reasonable relief agreed to by the complainant.
- (vi) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the conciliator and the parties shall keep confidential all matters relating to the conciliation proceedings. Confidentiality shall extend also to the settlement agreement, except where its disclosure is necessary for purposes of implementation and enforcement.
- (vii) The conciliation process shall be completed within a period of 30 days from the time of receiving the request for the same from the complainant.
- (viii) The complainant may opt out of the conciliation process at any point during these thirty days, without any adverse inference being drawn against her for doing so.
- (ix) If at any point in the Conciliation process, the conciliator/s appointed deem that the conciliation has been unsuccessful, they shall present a detailed report to the ICC giving reasons for the same within a week of such decision.
- (x) If the conciliation process fails, the inquiry shall resume according to the provisions of these Rules.

Provided that the time period spent in the conciliation proceedings shall not be counted in the overall time limit for the proceedings of the ICC.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION, REDRESSAL OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN EMPLOYEES AND STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS) REGULATIONS 2015

Introduction

The Constitution of India provides for equality of status and opportunity as well as the right to live with personal liberty and human dignity. These mandates make the right to have a safe workplace and educational institution campus a legal right, and sexual harassment at the workplace is a gross violation of it. **The Sexual Harassment of Women at Work - place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH Act)** finds its genesis in these constitutional man - dates. This interpretation of the constitutional framework was done by the Supreme Court in the case of Vishaka vs. State of Rajasthan, through which the historical Vishaka Guidelines came into being. These guidelines later formed the roots and basis for the POSH Act, and the **University Grants Commission (Prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment of women employees and students in higher educational institutions) Regulations, 2015** (UGC Regulations). It is important for both the higher education institution, and its employees and students to be completely aware of their rights, duties and the redressal mechanisms under the POSH Act, and the UGC Regulations.

Objectives

- To make the students and employees of the Higher Educational Institutions aware of their legal rights and protections available to them in an accessible language.
- To empower them with the knowledge they need to reach out to the authorities whenever needed.
- To enable students and employees to question if their campuses are safe and whether their educational institution is ICC compliant or not.
- Higher Educational Institutions and its Executive Authorities to be aware of their duties and obligations under the legal frameworks provided to protect students and employees from sexual harassment at the workplace.
- To spread awareness among its community of the information on the mechanism put in place for redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment and everything around it.

Terminologies

- **Aggrieved woman**

Any woman who reports to have been subjected to any act of sexual harassment by any person employed by an organisation, or the employer themselves. The woman doesn't necessarily have to be employed in that particular organisation to seek redressal.

- **Campus**

Anything and everything that is on the land of the Higher Educational Institution is covered under the term "campus". This includes, but is not limited to - libraries, laboratories, lecture halls, hostels, dining halls, bank counters, parking areas, playground etc. Any places visited by a person as a student of the HEI, including the transportation provided for the purpose of their commute to and from the institution is also covered under the scope of "campus" even though the location may be outside the institution. Hence, student visits like field trips, internships, study tours, placements, cultural festivals, sports meet and other such activities where the person is participating in the capacity of an employee or a student of the HEI, is covered under the ambit of "campus", giving the term a comprehensive meaning

➤ **Employee**

The POSH Act and the UGC Regulations have kept the definition of "Employee" quite broad. Here's who are covered under it - A person doing any kind of work for a company/organisation. Interns/ volunteers/whether paid/ unpaid. Trainee, apprentice, teaching assistants, research assistants, whether employed or not, including those involved in field studies, projects.

➤ **Employer**

"Employer" is basically the biggest "boss" in any organisation or institution - anyone who is responsible for the management, supervision and control of the workplace. Hence, for universities, it would be VC/Registrar, and for a college, it would be the Dean/Principal.

➤ **Executive Authority**

The chief executive authority of the HEI, by whatever name called, in which the general administration of the HEI is vested. For example - Vice Chancellor, Registrar, Principal, Dean. For public funded institutions the Executive Authority means the Disciplinary Authority.

➤ **Higher Educational Institution (HEI)**

Any University, College or Institution deemed to be a university recognised under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 is a Higher Educational Institution. While it may sound technical, what needs to be remembered is the fact that it is mandatory for ALL educational institutions to set up an Internal Complaints Committee (CC) to look into the complaints of sexual harassment.

➤ **Complaints Committee (CC)**

An educational institution might already have a body functioning with the same objective as that of an CC. For example, many universities, colleges, and institutions have a functioning Gender Sensitisation Committee Against Sexual Harassment (GSCASH) body. Instead of creating a new body for ICC, these existing bodies can also be reconstituted as the CC in consonance with the UGC Regulations, which once reconstituted, will fall under the ambit of UGC Regulations.

➤ **Local Committee (LCC/LC)**

Local Committee is the Local Complaints Committee which every district officer is bound to constitute in district concerned to receive complaints of sexual harassment from establishments where the Internal Complaints Committee has not been constituted.

➤ **Victimization**

Any unfavourable treatment meted out to a person with an implicit or explicit intention to obtain sexual favour.

➤ **Respondent**

Respondent" is a legal term generally used for a person against whom the complaint has been made by the aggrieved woman.

➤ **Protected Activity**

Reasonable opposition to a practice believed to violate sexual harassment laws on behalf of oneself or others, such as participation in sexual harassment proceedings, cooperating with an internal investigation or alleged sexual harassment practices or acting as a witness in an investigation by an outside agency or in litigation.

➤ **Student**

The term "student" covers - Current student - pursuing any course in the HEI through either regular or distance mode, including both short- and long-term training programs. Future student - in the process of taking admission in the HEI, but not yet enrolled. Deemed student - any student who is a participant in any activities in an HEI other than HEI where the student is enrolled. For example - a student from x university participating in the cultural festival in y university, may be deemed to be a student of y university for the period of such participation.

➤ **Third Party Harassment**

A situation where sexual harassment occurs as a result of an act or omission by any third party or outsider who is not an employee or student of HEI but a visitor in some other capacity or for some other purpose.

➤ **Workplace**

Workplace means the campus of Higher Educational Institution including any department, establishment, office etc funded by and the HEI, or any sports institute, stadium etc used for activities related to the HEI. It also includes any place visited by an employee or student during the course of their employment or study including transportation provided by the Executive Authority. The definition of "workplace" just like the definition of "Employee" is quite broad. Whoever the complaint is filed against, it needs to be ensured that the institution is their workplace (in case of students, their respective universities, colleges or institutions can be considered as their workplace, unless it's a third-party harassment).

What Constitutes Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment, in general, can be understood as an unwanted conduct with sexual undertones if it occurs or which is persistent and

- which demeans, humiliates or creates a hostile and intimidating environment
- is calculated to induce submission by actual or threatened adverse consequences

Acts that can be considered as sexual harassment

Sexual harassment includes one or all of the following unwelcome acts or behaviour, whether directly or by implication –

- Physical contact or advances
- A demand or request for sexual favours
- Making sexually coloured remarks
- Showing pornography or asking if you want to see pornography
- Any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature

“Sexual Harassment at the Workplace”

Sexual Harassment at Workplace includes one or more of the following circumstances with explicit or implicit sexual undertones –

- Implied or explicit promise of preferential treatment in her employment.
- Implied or explicit threat of detrimental treatment in her employment.
- Implied or explicit threat about her present or future employment status.
- Interference with her work or creating an intimidating/ offensive/hostile work environment for her. Humiliating treatment likely to affect her health, safety or integrity.

What exactly is an CC?

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, and the University Grants Commission (Prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment of women employees and students in higher educational institutions) Regulations 2015, makes it mandatory for all employers and HEI respectively to constitute an Complaints Committee to look into the matter of sexual harassment at workplace.

Functions of CC

- Receive complaints on sexual harassment at the workplace from an aggrieved woman.
- Inquire into the complaint received.
- Make recommendations to the employer on the action required pursuant to its inquiry of such complaint made.

Responsibilities of CC

Apart from enabling and ensuring fair trial, CC has various other responsibilities.

- ✓ It needs to provide assistance if an employee or a student chooses to file a complaint with the police. Provide mechanisms of dispute redressal and dialogue without undermining complainant's rights. Protect the identities of all parties involved.
- ✓ Provide interim relief during the pendency of the complaint.
- ✓ Provide mandatory relief by way of sanctioned leave or relaxation of attendance requirement.
- ✓ Ensure that victims or witnesses are not victimised or discriminated against while dealing with complaints
- ✓ Ensure prohibition of retaliation or adverse action against covered individual

Composition of CC

Presiding Officer: A woman faculty member employed at a senior level (not below a professor in case of a university, and not below an Associate Professor or Reader in case of a college) at the educational institution.

Employee Members: Two faculty members and two non-teaching employees, preferably committed to the cause of women or who have had experience in social work or have legal knowledge.

External Member: One member from amongst non-government organisations or associations committed to the cause of women or a person familiar with the issues relating to sexual harassment.

Apart from these, ICC ought to have **3 students** in the committee if the matter involves students. These students shall be enrolled at the undergraduate, master's, and research scholar levels respectively, and should be elected through transparent democratic procedure.

Recommendations made by CC

- ✓ Interim relief - granted during the pendency of inquiry/complaint.
- ✓ Against the respondent - if the charges are proved.
- ✓ Against the complainant - if the allegations are proved to be malicious.
- ✓ Compensatory recommendation.
- ✓ Dismissal - if charges are not proved.

What other options does one have?

- ✓ The CC may, at the request of aggrieved party and before initiating an inquiry, take steps to settle the matter between her and the respondent through conciliation.
- ✓ Apart from reaching out to the ICC, the complainant is also free to approach the nearest police station to file an FIR. The complainant, if she chooses to do so, may

both file FIR with the police and a complaint with Complaints Committee simultaneously.

Filing a complaint

- ✓ An aggrieved person is required to submit a written complaint to the CC within three months from the date of the incident. In case a series of incidents have happened, a person may file the complaint before the CC within a period of three months from the date of the last incident.
- ✓ A written complaint addressed to the CC needs to be submitted with the committee. In case the complainant is unable to submit a written complaint for any reason, it is the responsibility of the CC to provide her all the assistance that is needed for her to submit the complaint in written form.
- ✓ As per the UGC Regulations, it is the responsibility of the HEI to make all sections of the institutional community aware of the contact details of members of Complaints Committee, as well as the complaints procedure.

Procedure

- ✓ The complainant shall submit 6 copies of the complaint along with supporting documents to the CC. They also need to submit names and addresses of witnesses.
- ✓ The CC shall send one copy of the complaint to the respondent within a period of seven working days of receiving the complaint. Upon receipt of the copy of the complaint, the respondent shall file their reply to the complaint along with the list of documents, and names and addresses of witnesses within a period of ten working days.

How does CC inquire into a complaint?

- ✓ The Complaints Committee will conduct an inquiry by calling all the concerned parties i.e. complainant, respondent, witnesses etc.
- ✓ Minimum of 3 CC members including Presiding Officer/Chairperson must be present while conducting inquiry.
- ✓ For the process of inquiry, the CC will have same powers as vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit in respect of the following matters –
 - Summoning/enforcing the attendance of any person and examining them on oath.
 - Requiring the discovery and production of documents.
 - Any other matter which may be prescribed

Annual Report

The CC is responsible for creating an annual report and submitting it to the HEI. This annual report needs to be prepared every calendar year and should incorporate the following –

- ✓ Number of complaints of sexual harassment received in the year.
- ✓ Number of complaints disposed off in the year.
- ✓ Number of cases pending for more than 90 days.
- ✓ Number of workshops/awareness programmes against sexual harassment carried out in the year. Nature of action taken by the employer.

Constitution of the Internal Complaints Committee

The members of the Internal Complaints Committee are as follows: -

- Dr.SumonaGhosh (Chairperson)(sumonaghosh@sxccal.edu)
- Dr Panchali Sen (psen@sxccal.edu)
- Dr Rina Ghosh(pchemrg@gmail.com)
- Dr. Swati Sarkar(swatisxc@rediffmail.com)
- Dr. ChandraniBiswas (chandranibiswas @sxccal.edu)
- Dr Indranil Bose (boseindranilcal@gmail.com)
- Dr Zaid Al Baset(zaidalbaset@sxccal.edu)
- Dr Jhumpa Chakraborty(jhumpasxc@yahoo.com)
- Dr.SaswatiChaudhury (Sxcsas@sxccal.edu)
- Prof. Chandrima Banerjee(banerjee.chandrima@sxccal.edu)

- Dr.TinniGoswami (tinnibhattacharya982@gmail.com)
- Prof. BasuliDasgupta(basuli@sxccal.edu)
- Prof. Sonali Panda (spandaadv@gmail.com)
- Prof Jayati Ghosh Dastidar(jghoshdastidar@gmail.com)
- Dr Ipsita Barat (ipsita.barat@gmail.com)
- Ms. Cheryl Francis (cherylsxc@gmail.com)
- Ms. FerozaMogrelia (ferozafm@gmail.com)
- Prof Sujata Lahiri Pakrashi(sujatalahiri@yahoo.co.in)
- Mr Lancelot Collins (lancenigel@yahoo.co.in)
- Ms. Anne Joseph – Invitee (ankurkalakal@gmail.com)
- Disha Khandelwal (undergraduate student)(dishakhandelwal@xavcomsoceity.com)

- Harshita Jaiswal (Post graduate student)
- Prof Pritha Das (Doctoral student) (prithadas@sxccal.edu)

**The
University Grants Commission (Prevention,
Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment
of Women Employees and Students in Higher
Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2015**

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**The
University Grants Commission (Prevention,
Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment
of Women Employees and Students in Higher
Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2015'**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (g) of sub-section (1) of Section 26 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956), read with sub-section (1) of Section 20 of the said Act, the University Grants Commission hereby makes the following regulations, namely—

1. Short title, application and commencement.—(1) These regulations may be called the University Grants Commission (Prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment of women employees and students in higher educational institutions) Regulations, 2015.

(2) They shall apply to all higher educational institutions in India.

(3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “aggrieved woman” means in relation to work place, a woman of any age whether employed or not, who alleges to have been subjected to any act of sexual harassment by the respondent;

(b) ‘Act’ means the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (14 of 2013);

(c) “campus” means the location or the land on which a Higher Educational Institution and its related institutional facilities like libraries, laboratories, lecture halls, residences, halls, toilets, student centres, hostels, dining halls, stadiums, parking areas, parks-like settings and other amenities like health centres, canteens, Bank counters, etc. are situated and also includes extended campus and covers within its scope places visited as a student of the HEI including transportation provided for the purpose of commuting to and from the institution, the locations outside the institution on field trips, internships, study tours, excursions, short-term placements, places used for camps, cultural festivals, sports meets and such other activities where a person is participating in the capacity of an employee or a student of the HEI;

(d) “Commission” means the University Grants Commission established under Section 4 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956);

1. Ministry of Human Resource Development, Noti. No. F. 91-1/2013(TFGS), dated May 2, 2016, published in the Gazette of India, Extra., Part III, Section 4, dated 2nd May, 2016, pp. 10-18, No. 171

- (e) "covered individuals" are persons who have engaged in protected activity such as filing a sexual harassment charge, or who are closely associated with an individual who has engaged in protected activity and such person can be an employee or a fellow student or guardian of the offended person;
- (f) "employee" means a person as defined in the Act and also includes, for the purposes of these Regulations trainee, apprentice (or called by any other name), interns, volunteers, teacher assistants, research assistants, whether employed or not, including those involved in field studies, projects, short-visits and camps;
- (g) "Executive Authority" means the chief executive authority of the HEI, by whatever name called, in which the general administration of the HEI is vested. For public funded institutions the Executive Authority means the Disciplinary Authority as indicated in Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 or its equivalent rules;
- (h) "Higher Educational Institution" (HEI) means a university within the meaning of clause (j) of Section 2, a college within the meaning of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 12-A and an institution deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956);
- (i) "Internal Complaints Committee" (ICC) means Internal Complaints Committee to be constituted by an HEI under sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 4 of these regulations. Any existing body already functioning with the same objective (like the Gender Sensitization Committee Against Sexual Harassment (GSCASH)) should be reconstituted as the ICC:
- Provided that in the latter case the HEI shall ensure that the constitution of such a Body is as required for ICC under these regulations. Provided further that such a Body shall be bound by the provisions of these regulations;
- (j) "protected activity" includes reasonable opposition to a practice believed to violate sexual harassment laws on behalf of oneself or others such as participation in sexual harassment proceedings, cooperating with an internal investigation or alleged sexual harassment practices or acting as a witness in an investigation by an outside agency or in litigation;
- (k) "sexual harassment" means—

- (i) "An unwanted conduct with sexual undertones if it occurs or which is persistent and which demeans, humiliates or creates a hostile and intimidating environment or is calculated to induce submission by actual or threatened adverse consequences and includes any one or more or all of the following unwelcome acts or behaviour (whether directly or by implication), namely—

- (a) any unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature;
 - (b) demand or request for sexual favours;
 - (c) making sexually coloured remarks;
 - (d) physical contact and advances; or
 - (e) showing pornography”
- (ii) any one (or more than one or all) of the following circumstances, if it occurs or is present in relation or connected with any behaviour that has explicit or implicit sexual undertones—
- (a) implied or explicit promise of preferential treatment as quid pro quo for sexual favours;
 - (b) implied or explicit threat of detrimental treatment in the conduct of work;
 - (c) implied or explicit threat about the present or future status of the person concerned;
 - (d) creating an intimidating offensive or hostile learning environment;
 - (e) humiliating treatment likely to affect the health, safety dignity or physical integrity of the person concerned;
- (l) “student” means a person duly admitted and pursuing a programme of study either through regular mode or distance mode, including short-term training programmes in a HEI;
- Provided that a student who is in the process of taking admission in HEIs campus, although not yet admitted, shall be treated, for the purposes of these regulations, as a student of that HEI, where any incident of sexual harassment takes place against such student:
- Provided that a student who is a participant in any of the activities in a HEI other than the HEI where such student is enrolled shall be treated, for the purposes of these regulations, as a student of that HEI where any incident of sexual harassment takes place against such student;
- (m) “third Party Harassment” refers to a situation where sexual harassment occurs as a result of an act or omission by any third party or outsider, who is not an employee or a student of the HEI, but a visitor to the HEI in some other capacity or for some other purpose or reason;
- (n) “victimisation” means any unfavourable treatment meted out to a person with an implicit or explicit intention to obtain sexual favour;
- (o) “workplace” means the campus of a HEI including—
- (a) Any department, organisation, undertaking, establishment, enterprise, institution, office, branch or unit which is established, owned, controlled or wholly or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate HEIs;

(b) Any sports institute, stadium, sports complex or competition or games venue, whether residential or not used for training, sports or other activities relating thereof in HEIs;

(c) Any place visited by the employee or student arising out of or during the course of employment or study including transportation provided by the Executive Authority for undertaking such journey for study in HEIs.

3. Responsibilities of the Higher Educational Institution.—(1) Every HEI shall,—

(a) Wherever required, appropriately subsume the spirit of the above definitions in its policy and regulations on prevention and prohibition of sexual harassment against the employees and the students, and modify its ordinances and rules in consonance with the requirements of the Regulations;

(b) publicly notify the provisions against sexual harassment and ensure their wide dissemination;

(c) organise training programmes or as the case may be, workshops for the officers, functionaries, faculty and students, as indicated in the SAKSHAM Report (Measures for Ensuring the Safety of Women and Programmes for Gender Sensitisation on Campuses) of the Commission, to sensitise them and ensure knowledge and awareness of the rights, entitlements and responsibilities enshrined in the Act and under these regulations;

(d) act decisively against all gender based violence perpetrated against employees and students of all sexes recognising that primarily women employees and students and some male students and students of the third gender are vulnerable to many forms of sexual harassment and humiliation and exploitation;

(e) publicly commit itself to a zero tolerance policy towards sexual harassment;

(f) reinforce its commitment to creating its campus free from discrimination, harassment, retaliation or sexual assault at all levels;

(g) create awareness about what constitutes sexual harassment including hostile environment harassment and quid pro quo harassment;

(h) include in its prospectus and display prominently at conspicuous places or Notice Boards the penalty and consequences of sexual harassment and make all sections of the institutional community aware of the information on the mechanism put in place for redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment, contact details of members of Internal Complaints Committee, complaints procedure and so on. Any existing body already functioning with the same objective (like the Gender Sensitisation Committee Against Sexual Harassment (GSCASH)) should be reconstituted as the ICC:

Provided that in the latter case the HEI shall ensure that the Constitution of such a Body is as required for ICC under these regulations. Provided further that such a Body shall be bound by the provisions of these regulations;

- (i) inform employees and students of the recourse available to them if they are victims of sexual harassment;
- (j) organise regular orientation or training programmes for the members of the ICC to deal with complaints, steer the process of settlement or conciliation, etc., with sensitivity;
- (k) proactively move to curb all forms of harassment of employees and students whether it is from those in a dominant power or hierarchical relationship within HEIs or owing to intimate partner violence or from peers or from elements outside of the geographical limits of the HEI;
- (l) be responsible to bring those guilty of sexual harassment against its employees and students to book and initiate all proceedings as required by law and also put in place mechanisms and redressal systems like the ICC to curb and prevent sexual harassment on its campus;
- (m) treat sexual harassment as a misconduct under service rules and initiate action for misconduct if the perpetrator is an employee;
- (n) treat sexual harassment as a violation of the disciplinary rules (leading up to rustication and expulsion) if the perpetrator is a student;
- (o) ensure compliance with the provisions of these regulations, including appointment of ICC, within a period of sixty days from the date of publication of these regulations;
- (p) monitor the timely submission of reports by the ICC;
- (q) prepare an annual status report with details on the number of cases filed and their disposal and submit the same to the Commission.

3.2 Supportive measures.—(1) The rules, regulations or any such other instrument by which ICC shall function have to be updated and revised from time-to-time, as court judgments and other laws and rules will continue to revise the legal framework within which the Act is to be implemented.

(2) The Executive Authority of the HEIs must mandatorily extend full support to see that the recommendations of the ICC are implemented in a timely manner. All possible institutional resources must be given to the functioning of the ICC, including office and building infrastructure (computers, photocopiers, audio-video, equipment, etc.), staff (typists, counselling and legal services) as, well as a sufficient allocation of financial resources.

(3) Vulnerable groups are particularly prone to harassment and also find it more difficult to complain. Vulnerability can be socially compounded by region, class, caste, sexual orientation, minority identity and by being differently abled. Enabling committees must be sensitive to such vulnerabilities and special needs.

(4) Since research students and doctoral candidates are particularly vulnerable the HEIs must ensure that the guidelines for ethics for Research Supervision are put in place.

(5) All HEIs must conduct a regular and half yearly review of the efficacy and implementation of their anti-sexual harassment policy.

(6) All Academic Staff Colleges (now known as Human Resource Development Centres (HRDCs) and Regional Centres for Capacity Building (RCCBs) must incorporate sessions on gender in their orientation and refresher courses. This should be across disciplines, and preferably mainstreamed using the UGC SAKSHAM Report which provides indicative modules in this regard.

(7) Orientation courses for administrators conducted in HEIs must have a module on gender sensitisation and sexual harassment issues. Regular workshops are to be conducted for all sections of the HEI community.

(8) Counselling services must be institutionalised in all HEIs and must have well trained full-time counsellors.

(9) Many HEIs having large campuses have a deficit in lighting and are experienced as unsafe places by the institutional community. Adequate lighting is a necessary aspect of infrastructure and maintenance.

(10) Adequate and well trained security including a good proportion or balance of women security staff is necessary. Security staff must receive gender sensitisation training as a part of conditions of appointment.

(11) HEIs must ensure reliable public transport, especially within large campuses between different sections of the HEI, hostels, libraries, laboratories and main buildings, and especially those that do not have good access for day scholars. Lack of safety as well as harassment is exacerbated when employees and students cannot depend on safe public transport. Reliable transport may be considered by HEIs to enable employees and students to work late in libraries, laboratories and to attend programmes in the evenings.

(12) Residential HEIs should accord priority to construction of women's hostels. For the growing population of young women wishing to access higher education, hostel accommodation is desirable in both urban and rural areas and at all levels of higher education which provides a modicum of protection from harassment of all kinds.

(13) Concern for the safety of women students must not be cited to impose discriminatory rules for women in the hostels as compared to male students. Campus safety policies should not result in securitisation, such as over monitoring or policing or curtailing the freedom of movement, especially for women employees and students.

(14) Adequate health facilities are equally mandatory for all HEIs. In the case of women this must include gender sensitive doctors and nurses, as well as the services of a gynaecologist.

(15) The Women's Development Cells in colleges shall be revived and funded to be able to carry out the range of activities required for gender sensitisation and remain autonomous of the functioning of anti sexual harassment committees and ICCs. At the same time they shall extend their activities to include gender sensitisation programmes in consultation with ICCs and help to disseminate anti-sexual harassment policies on campuses on a regular basis. The 'cultural' space and the 'formal academic space' need to collaborate to render these workshops innovative, engaging and non-mechanical.

(16) Hostel Wardens, Provosts, Principals, Vice Chancellors, Legal Officers and other functionaries must be brought within the domain of accountability through amendments in the rules or Ordinances where necessary.

4. Grievance redressal mechanism.—(1) Every Executive Authority shall constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) with an inbuilt mechanism for gender sensitisation against sexual harassment. The ICC shall have the following composition—

- (a) A Presiding Officer who shall be a woman faculty member employed at a senior level (not below a Professor in case of a university, and not below an Associate Professor or Reader in case of a college) at the educational institution, nominated by the Executive Authority:

Provided that in case a senior level woman employee is not available, the Presiding Officer shall be nominated from other offices or administrative units of the workplace referred to in sub-section 2(o):

Provided further that in case the other offices or administrative units of the workplace do not have a senior level woman employee, the Presiding Officer shall be nominated from any other workplace of the same employer or other department or organisation;"

- (b) two faculty members and two non-teaching employees, preferably committed to the cause of women or who have had experience in social work or have legal knowledge, nominated by the Executive Authority;
- (c) three students, if the matter involves students, who shall be enrolled at the undergraduate, master's, and research scholar levels respectively, elected through transparent democratic procedure;
- (d) one member from amongst non-government organisations or associations committed to the cause of women or a person familiar with the issues relating to sexual harassment, nominated by the Executive Authority.

(2) At least one-half of the total members of the ICC shall be women.

(3) Persons in senior administrative positions in the HEI, such as Vice-Chancellor, Pro Vice-Chancellors, Rectors, Registrar, Deans, Heads of Departments, etc. shall not be members of ICCs in order to ensure autonomy of their functioning.

(4) The term of office of the members of the ICC shall be for a period of three years. HEIs may also employ a system whereby one-third of the members of the ICC may change every year.

(5) The Member appointed from amongst the non-governmental organisations or associations shall be paid such fees or allowances for holding the proceedings of the Internal Committee, by the Executive Authority as may be prescribed.

(6) Where the Presiding Officer or any member of the Internal Committee:

- (a) contravenes the provisions of Section 16 of the Act; or
 - (b) has been convicted for an offence or an inquiry into an offence under any law for the time being in force is pending against him; or
 - (c) he has been found guilty in any disciplinary proceedings or a disciplinary proceeding is pending against him; or
 - (d) has so abused his position as to render his continuance in office prejudicial to the public interest,
- such Presiding Officer or Member, as the case may be,

shall be removed from the Committee and the vacancy so created or any casual vacancy shall be filled by fresh nomination in accordance with the provisions of this section."

5. Responsibilities of Internal Complaints Committee (ICC).—The Internal Complaints Committee shall:

- (a) provide assistance if an employee or a student chooses to file a complaint with the police;
- (b) provide mechanisms of dispute redressal and dialogue to anticipate and address issues through just and fair conciliation without undermining complainant's rights, and minimise the need for purely punitive approaches that lead to further resentment, alienation or violence;
- (c) protect the safety of the complainant by not divulging the person's identity, and provide the mandatory relief by way of sanctioned leave or relaxation of attendance requirement or transfer to another department or supervisor as required during the pendency of the complaint, or also provide for the transfer of the offender;
- (d) ensure that victims or witnesses are not victimised or discriminated against while dealing with complaints of sexual harassment; and
- (e) ensure prohibition of retaliation or adverse action against a covered individual because the employee or the student is engaged in protected activity.

6. The process for making complaint and conducting Inquiry.—The ICC shall comply with the procedure prescribed in these Regulations and the Act, for making a complaint and inquiring into the complaint in a time bound manner. The HEI shall provide all necessary facilities to the ICC to conduct the inquiry expeditiously and with required privacy

7. Process of making complaint of sexual harassment.—An aggrieved person is required to submit a written complaint to the ICC within three months from the date of the incident and in case of a series of incidents within a period of three months from the date of the last incident:

Provided that where such complaint cannot be made in writing, the Presiding Officer or any Member of the Internal Committee shall render all reasonable assistance to the person for making the complaint in writing:

Provided further that the ICC may, for the reasons to be accorded in the writing, extend the time-limit not exceeding three months, if it is satisfied that the circumstances were such which prevented the person from filing a complaint within the said period."

Friends, relatives, Colleagues, Co-students, Psychologist, or any other associate of the victim may file the complaint in situations where the aggrieved person is unable to make a complaint on account of physical or mental incapacity or death.

8. Process of conducting Inquiry.—(1) The ICC shall, upon receipt of the complaint, send one copy of the complaint to the respondent within a period of seven days of such receipt.

(2) Upon receipt of the copy of the complaint, the respondent shall file his or her reply to the complaint along with the list of documents, and names and addresses of witnesses within a period of ten days.

(3) The inquiry has to be completed within a period of ninety days from the receipt of the complaint. The inquiry report, with recommendations, if any, has to be submitted within ten days from the completion of the inquiry to the Executive Authority of the HEI. Copy of the findings or recommendations shall also be served on both parties to the complaint.

(4) The Executive Authority of the HEI shall act on the recommendations of the committee within a period of thirty days from the receipt of the inquiry report, unless an appeal against the findings is filed within that time by either party.

(5) An appeal against the findings or/recommendations of the ICC may be filed by either party before the Executive Authority of the HEI within a period of thirty days from the date of the recommendations.

(6) If the Executive Authority of the HEI decides not to act as per the recommendations of the ICC, then it shall record written reasons for the same to be conveyed to ICC and both the parties to the proceedings. If on the other hand it is decided to act as per the recommendations of the ICC, then a show-cause notice, answerable within ten days, shall be served on the party against whom action is decided to be taken. The Executive Authority of the HEI shall proceed only after considering the reply or hearing the aggrieved person.

(7) The aggrieved party may seek conciliation in order to settle the matter. No monetary settlement should be made as a basis of conciliation. The HEI shall

facilitate a conciliation process through ICC, as the case may be, once it is sought. The resolution of the conflict to the full satisfaction of the aggrieved party wherever possible, is preferred to purely punitive intervention.

(8) The identities of the aggrieved party or victim or the witness or the offender shall not be made public or kept in the public domain especially during the process of the inquiry.

9. Interim redressal.—The HEI may,

- (a) transfer the complainant or the respondent to another section or department to minimise the risks involved in contact or interaction, if such a recommendation is made by the ICC;
- (b) grant leave to the aggrieved with full protection of status and benefits for a period up to three months;
- (c) restrain the respondent from reporting on or evaluating the work or performance or tests or examinations of the complainant;
- (d) ensure that offenders are warned to keep a distance from the aggrieved, and wherever necessary, if there is a definite threat, restrain their entry into the campus;
- (e) take strict measures to provide a conducive environment of safety and protection to the complainant against retaliation and victimisation as a consequence of making a complaint of sexual harassment.

10. Punishment and compensation.—(1) Anyone found guilty of sexual harassment shall be punished in accordance with the service rules of the HEI, if the offender is an employee.

(2) Where the respondent is a student, depending upon the severity of the offence, the HEI may,—

- (a) withhold privileges of the student such as access to the library, auditoria, halls of residence, transportation, scholarships, allowances, and identity card;
- (b) suspend or restrict entry into the campus for a specific period;
- (c) expel and strike off name from the rolls of the institution, including denial of readmission, if the offence so warrants;
- (d) award reformatory punishments like mandatory counselling and, or, performance of community services.

(3) The aggrieved person is entitled to the payment of compensation. The HEI shall issue direction for payment of the compensation recommended by the ICC and accepted by the Executive Authority, which shall be recovered from the offender. The compensation payable shall be determined on the basis of—

- (a) mental trauma, pain, suffering and distress caused to the aggrieved person;
- (b) the loss of career opportunity due to the incident of sexual harassment;
- (c) the medical expenses incurred by the victim for physical, psychiatric treatment;

- (d) the income and status of the alleged perpetrator and victim; and
- (e) the feasibility of such payment in lump sum or in instalments.

11. Action against frivolous complaint.—To ensure that the provisions for the protection of employees and students from sexual harassment do not get misused, provisions against false or malicious complaints have to be made and publicised within all HEIs. If the ICC concludes that the allegations made were false, malicious or the complaint was made knowing it to be untrue, or forged or misleading information has been provided during the inquiry, the complainant shall be liable to be punished as per the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 10, if the complainant happens to be an employee and as per sub-regulation (2) of that regulation, if the complainant happens to be a student. However, the mere inability to substantiate a complaint or provide adequate proof will not attract attention against the complainant. Malicious intent on the part of the complainant shall not be established without an inquiry, in accordance with the procedure prescribed, conducted before any action is recommended.

12. Consequences of non-compliance.—(1) The Commission shall, in respect of any institution that will fully contravenes or repeatedly fails to comply with the obligations and duties laid out for the prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment of employees and students, take one or more of the following actions after providing due notice—

- (a) withdrawal of declaration of fitness to receive grants under Section 12-B of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956;
- (b) removing the name of the university or college from the list maintained by the Commission under clause (f) of Section 2 of said Act, 1956;
- (c) withholding any grant allocated to the institution;
- (d) declaring the institution ineligible for consideration for any assistance under any of the general or special assistance programmes of the Commission;
- (e) informing the general public, including potential candidates for employment or admission, through a notice displayed prominently in the newspapers or other suitable media and posted on the website of the Commission, declaring that the institution does not provide for a zero tolerance policy against sexual harassment;
- (f) recommending the affiliating university for withdrawal of affiliation, in case of a college;
- (g) recommending the Central Government for withdrawal of declaration as an institution deemed to be university, in case of an institution deemed to be university;
- (h) recommending the appropriate State Government for withdrawal of status as university in case of a university established or incorporated under a State Act.
- (i) taking such other action within its powers as it may deem fit and impose such other penalties as may be provided in the University Grants

Commission Act, 1956 for such duration of time till the institution
complies with the provisions of these regulations.

(2) No action shall be taken by the Commission under these regulations
unless the Institution has been given an opportunity to explain its position and an
opportunity of being heard has been provided to it.

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